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Dr. Anup Singh

A Fighter For Indian Freedom In America

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Short Story

By Shyam Lal Sadhu

HER WEDDING NIGHT

It was the twentieth day since the expeditionists had left the base camp in search of adventure. During these twenty days they had seen a great deal and travelled much. They had seen glaciers, vast masses of them aslant the sides of mountains thinning—if ever they could thin—into mountain streams. They had seen crevases, those treacherous pits of ice into which a traveller is apt to slip and get preserved for ages if he is not physically chained to a party by a stout rope.

They had spotted valleys and discovered lakes, surveyed the faces of high-brow mountain peaks and picked up speciments for the study of geologists, botanists and others. They had gone upto 17,000 feet, the line of perpetual snow and established a camp for several days as high as 14,000 feet. For most of this time they lived entirely surrounded by snow, snow under their feet, snow to their left and right, snow over-hanging their camp and occasionally showering their faces. There may be something to be said for such a life in a poem or an essay by a professional scribbler. But it strains one's lungs, one's heart, one's eyes, and, over and above, one's mind.

Twenty days away from the privacy you enjoy and love in your apartments! It is such a sacrifice to forget your self, lose your individuality and be simply a member of the expedition, something entirely impersonal. What a strain it engenders to place all your cards on the table, 'all' sven the ones you don't like to! But there is no help. You cannot play a part other than that of the dummy.

Add to this scare the uncommonly rough aspect of the chief, big burly man, with iron grey eyes, wrinkled forehead and a grizzled, tanned face. He had resigned his commission in the army for these excursions into mountain regions. This was his ninth expedition and he was not the least tired of it. He had seen death on many an occasion playing with men, aye and snatching them for ever. Yes, he had seen death lurking for himself and his men in fissures and crevasses, hurling down avalanches, swooping around with hurricanes and blizzards, snatching its victims under his very nose. Yet he was never seriously affected. He fought these forces and returned to similar regions, year after year with unabated zest.

Captain Flint (so they called him) was stern in discipline. Slightest deviation from the rules would send a person packing to the base and to ignominy. None of the eleven members of the expedition, three ladies and eight men, dared say anything contrary to the orders of the Captain. Camp hours had to be punctually obeyed. Nobody was to leave the camp except during working hours and then too on tasks assigned to him or her. "Forces of Nature", the Captain would say, "are relentless in their working and I cannot stand their fury unless I am relentless too." They had confidence in his leadership at home, for he had had fewer casualties in his expeditions and better results than others in similar circumstances.

All the same, men and women are what they are and they cannot continue to behave as automatons, simply obeying the orders of an ex-military captain. The members of the expedition got sick of his life—twenty days in the wilderness, banging down to the pit of the stomach or the soles of the shoes what they call individuality. Therefore, when the Captain announced his decision to retreat towards the base-camp, it was a signal for secret jubilation in the mind for every one.

Early on the twenty-first day the camp at 14000' was broken and was to be established at Barwan (11000') for a day or two. Members started for the lower camp which they had left a fortnight back. Though none dared express it in so many words, every one wanted to escape from the stern disciplinarian for a day or so. But how could one? The descent was slow at first, till 2000', the region of avalanches was cleared. The remainder of the day's journey was easier. Before proceeding along this part, the members had some refreshments and bade farewell to the mountain peaks which they did not expect to see again. And then the party set out to cover the last part of the day's journey, not this time as a compact group but by twos and threes.

Miss Helen Blinking was a member of the expedition. She had no love for expeditions and adventures as such; but she had taken a degree in Geography and being desirous of submitting a thesis, joined the party to make a geographical study. She was slightly undersized, but blithe and buxom, and chafing under the hard taskmaster for the last three or four weeks.

Mr. Edwin Moper was one of the party. He could not say exactly why he had joined them. Was it for adventure, for study or just to have an escape from the shrieking and grinding at the engineering works where he was counted as an expert? This tall young man in his early thirties had a handsome appearance in spite of his unceasing contact with furnaces and molten metals. After a week's experience of the party he regretted having joined the expedition, this expedition at least. It was, no doubt, a great relief to be away from the infernal fires with which he had cast his lot; all the same he could not stand this rigid life and this iron discipline to which the Captain subjected them. He longed to be free.

During the last few days a peculiar sympathy had grown between the twenty-seven year old Miss Blinking and Mr. Moper. They never expressed it in words, but their talk, significant exchange of glances and occasional sighs expressed more than words could do. While starting for this last part of the journey they left in advance of the party, though not according to any plan previously arrived at. It just happened that Mr. Moper took the lead and Miss Blinking's pace could not be so slow as to be far behind that of Mr. Moper.

The light of the pine-knots which led Akram away set that world ablaze and smoked the dream away from her eyes, her mind and her being. Minutes never crawled so as to-day. One can well imagine her feelings were she to know that the whim of a person of her own sex, no better than herself, lying asleep intoxicated with wine in a rest house two thousand feet below, was responsible for stilling her throbbing breast, cooing down her fluttering pulse and making of her wedding night an unendurable ordeal. ...

They descended through a ravine with a mountain stream foaming and splashing to their left. They passed beyond the region of snow into groves of trees and brushwood. Now that they were screened from other eyes, each felt a heavy weight lifted off the heart and each came to me drawn closer to the other. Still no word was spoken by either to betray this feeling.

In time they reached Barwan, the site of the camp (11000'). Here the glen broadened itself into a small basin to which the surrounding hills sloped gently. There were a few huts of the native 'gujars' who fed their flock in the meadows while free from snow. In winter they came down to lower altitudes. All around, there were tall trees, more to the south where the sun had fewer hours to drive away the moisture from the soil.

In the group of families at Barwan, Akram and Mehtab had grown up together since their very childhood. Akram had shot up into a tall young man during the twenty summers he had seen. A scanty beard had begun to sprout round his chin and the question of his matrimony came to be discussed in the families. His well-proportioned body was envied by all. More than this his heroic heart had endeared him to all other 'gujars' who knew him. He had never suffered even a single head of cattle to be lost. Cows, ponies, buffaloes, ewes and lambs thrived in his charge. On one occasion, even while he was fifteen, he held at bay till assistance reached him, a bear who would otherwise have caused havoc in the flock. Over and above, he knew how to read and write, something very rare in 'gujars' who live away from villages.

Mehtab was the daughter of a second cousin of Akram's. Her name, meaning the moon, had been significantly given to her, for she was fair-skinned—which is unusual among her tribe—, with an oval face and slit eyes in which the black contrasted rather sharply with the white. She had a melodious voice and knew more hilly songs than any other maiden at Barwan. Young men would sometimes hear her humming a strain and would hide themselves behind a tree or a stone crag lest their presence might cause a break in the melodious flow of sound.

It gave a genuine pleasure to the group of families at Barwan when it was decided to entrust Mehtab to Akram. Akram's grandfather Aslam was the headman of the families and under his directions the wedding was to be celebrated.

Miss Blinking and Mr. Moper should have been tired after a journey of several miles and a descent in altitude of about three thousand feet. But whatever there was of this feeling of exhaustion was more than balanced by the feeling of escape from rigid discipline. Moper did not stop where the camp was to be, even though conscious of his transgression. Helen was no less aware of this fact; but tacitly she acquiesced in the transgression of her companion. Neither spoke a word about the limit of their day's journey, the camp or the camp chief. Quietly and peacefully they continued their march, faithful to the dancing waters.

On they went, down, down, and down the slope. The sun began to prepare for its plunge behind the mountains in the west and its rays stared them in the eyes. Overhead the moon appeared, anaemic and hesitant. In time the travellers covered a few miles more till they reached the neighbourhood of 9000' altitude. The sun had set completely and the moon lit the space around, projecting the profiles of the peaks here and there. A cold breeze was ushered, who knows from where, and the perspiration on the bodies of the weary travellers was chilled. They desired rest and warmth.

They came to a rest-house, an outpost of civilization in these wild regions, built specially for travellers who go beyond the mountain barrier along this track, or those in search of bear and other big-game hunting. It was ideally situated. A gigantic chalk-hill held out its foot gently and then erected itself perpendicularly into peaks. Moss had not been able to desecrate its dazzling whiteness completely. The low plateau at the foot of the mountain had the appearance of a meadow. The luxuriant growth of wild flowers, though pale in the moonlight, charged the atmosphere with their fragrance. In these surroundings, in the midst of a grove of trees, stood the rest-house, neat and trim. Away to the west the valley broadened into a plain bordered with trees until the mountains cut short the range of sight. Nearly twenty feet below the rest-house, fringing the plateau, two streams coming from opposite directions, dashing and splashing, merged into each other and departed peacefully, almost quietly across the plain.

"Are we staying here Edwin?" said Helen, dropping the formal address for the first time.

"Yes, this is to be our haven after this tiresome journey", said Edwin as he proceeded to have a room warmed.

A fire was set ablaze in the fire-place. Moper ordered a bottle of wine. "I must drive away the cold that grips my body", said Moper as he poured a glass for her.

"And my soul too!" she added, accepting the glass which she drank to his health.

"In the name of liberation from the expedition!" he offered her another.

"Amen!" she gulped down.

Within almost an hour the gastronomical activities were over. The flame of the kerosene lamp was low. The moon, having travelled sufficiently to the west, was peering through the shifting screen of foliage into the room. The flames in the fire place were jigging and dancing like the fancies of Helen and Moper under the influence of wine. Strangely inarticulate as they had been, they felt completely at harmony with the atmosphere and with each other. Each felt a rapture in this clandestine detour unfelt before. They rediscovered themselves and, like an attuned lyre, each was waiting only for the touch to be set vibrating. Helen started in a shrill voice:

Without feet on the fender
Love is but slender.....

Apparently the drink was having its effect. The kerosene lamp flame gasped once or twice and merged into the darkness. "Merge", said the streams; "merge" said the moon; "merge", said the fragrance, and in a short while the buoyant strains of vocal music merged into silence.

While the Captain and other members of the expedition were anxiously waiting for the return to the camp of Helen and Moper, the 'gujar' camp was agog with boisterous festivities and revelling. It must have been nearing midnight when the Captain, already in a fit of rage for the breach in discipline ordered in a growling voice, "Ask those d—d primitive folk to choke down those hilarious eccentricities. I shan't be surprised if they have kidnapped Moper and the lassie. It often happens on the frontier."

The wedding of Akram and Mehtab was solemnised by the priest in the presence of the whole tribe. The feast was over and before the couple and others would retire for the night a performance of different dances was given. The dagger dance and the woodcutter dance were already over and the bear dance, the last item, was being exhibited. Two young men came from opposite directions on all fours. They were completely covered in bearskins with paws, tails and mouths. At first they demonstrated the beasts full of jealous rivalry and rage trying to knock each other down and tear each other's flesh. The spectators gave vent to their joyous exclamations: 'Shabash', 'buck up', 'well done', etc. After a little while the 'bears' changed their feelings towards each other, halted their kilkenny tactics, sniffed and pretended to lick each other. Then they stood up on their 'hind paws', their 'tails' sweeping the ground, joined their 'fore paws' with mouth near to mouth and began to jig and turn about. A volley of ejaculations was again showered on them by men and women around. Old Aslam was in ecstasy.

While this revelry was going on, old Aslam was called by an Englishman who conveyed to him the orders of his camp boss. The demonstrations were suddenly suspended, the sound of cheer died, joy froze in the hearts and despair gripped the merry-makers. Akram's annoyance was visible on the face, and Mehtab did not understand why they were to be so sad. But old Aslam felt in the words of the Englishman the warning of destruction.

He had lived beyond three score and ten, and the events of his life passed in review before his eyes. On three occasions he had come to trouble because of these foreign expeditions. On one occasion a crankish foreigner had left his camp silently at night to 'enjoy' the moonlight on the snow-covered slope of the mountain. While he was seated on a stone boulder in a mountain freshet, a hungry bear had sealed his fate and his body was washed down by the merciless stream.

Aslam had then been a young man and had not understood why he should be suspected. This had enraged the expeditionists still further and the police had tortured him and the other members of his family in order to extort a confession from him. Hour by hour, morning, evening and noon, by day and by night, for fifteen days he had to suffer and see his dear ones, his flesh and blood being beaten and harassed. At the end of

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ANUP SINGH — A PEN PORTRAIT

By Hilda Wierum Boulter

Dr. Anup Singh is not only one of the foremost champions of Indian freedom in America, but he is also one of the most loved and respected in the Indian community in the U. S. This article gives us a glimpse of the many-sided activities of Dr. Anup Singh and reveals how he has practically dedicated himself to the service of his motherland abroad.

Of all the Indian writers and lecturers in America probably Dr. Anup Singh, Secretary of the National Committee for India's Freedom, has the widest and most varied experience of this country and its people—an experience which has been of inestimable value to him in presenting India in terms which Americans can easily appreciate.

Anup Singh attended the Khalsa College in Amritsar, but before graduating he determined to complete his education in America. He finally obtained the consent of his parents, and came to this country in 1922. He attended in turn the University of California, the University of Kansas —where he obtained his A.B., and Harvard University?where he received both his M.A. and Ph.D.

His student life here was thus lived in three very different atmospheres, for the Far West, the Middle West and New England are as wide apart from each other culturally as they are in miles. Moreover, he interrupted his academic career several times in order to earn money for the next stage, and these interruptions have proved perhaps as valuable as his degrees and scolastic honours.

Varied Experience

While still a student at the University of California. Anup Singh spent several vacations picking peaches and other fruit, along with Indians and American migrant workers, thus learning at first hand something of the problems of Labour Later he had his own ranch in California and employed large numbers of his fellow-countrymen, as well as many Mexicans. One result of this episode is that he speaks fluent Spanish of the Mexican variety

He once hitch-hiked across this country, getting rides from passing automobiles, and also in empty freight-cars, and seeing a side of America of which few Americans know anything. In 1924 he was deputed by the whole Indian community of California to interview Henry Ford and ask to have Indian students allowed to work in his factories. He was himself one of the first students to work under the resulting arrangement in the Ford factory in Detroit, and while there was elected Secretary of the Indian Auto Workers' Club of Detroit

Harvard was always his ultimate goal, and after many interruptions and stops by the way, he finally landed in the rarified intellectual atmosphere of Cambridge, Massachusetts. It was a most congenial atmosphere to Anup Singh, and he was very happy there. He made a splendid record at Harvard, winning the Goodwin Fellowship—the first Indian to do so—which sent him to London and Geneva for special research work in Political Science. Also while at Harvard he was elected Secretary of the Hindustan Association

Work In New York

After obtaining his Ph.D. Anup Singh went home to India for a year. When he returned to America he settled in New York. At that time, 1937, there were a considerable number of Indians living in and around New York City, but they did not constitute an Indian community because their occupations and interests were too varied. There were students, centered around Columbia University; one or two writers and lecturers who lived in the city; business men; and a comparatively large number of working class Indians, some actually in the city, and some in the smaller satellite communities that surround New York

Besides these there were a few Swamis and other religious teachers, an artist or two, and a couple of restauranteurs. And well-nigh every important religious community of India had its representative among them. The students were predominantly Hindu; the business men also were mostly Hindu—with one or two Sikhs: the labourers were almost all Moslems; one Indian restaurant was run by a Buddhist and one by a Parsi!

There was no community life among these people, no organization that took them all in, though on occasions such as the visit of some distinguished fellow-countryman like Tagore, Mrs. Naidu or Patel most of them would turn up. There was a branch of the Hindustan Association in New York but it was not very active at that time, and in any case it was primarily an association of students. There was a Benevolent Association among the Moslem workers, chiefly concerned with providing decent burials for its deceased members.

It was inevitable that Anup Singh with his Sikh tradition of community organization, with his experience here of the larger and more homogeneous groups in California and Detroit, and with his own gregarious nature—for never did any man more enjoy the society of his fellowmen—should at once attempt to weld these varied elements into a solid group. All during the summer and fall of 1937 he worked at this task of getting the New York Indians together, and from his labours was born in the fall of 1937 the India League of America. For several years he was secretary of the organization, editor of its monthly bulletin "India Today", and director of its Research Bureau.

Visit To Canada

On January 1st 1938 Dr. Singh left for Canada at the invitation of the Sikh community of Vancouver, British Columbia, to speak at their celebration of the birthday of Guru Gobind Singh. The British Columbia Sikhs were at that time having some difficulties with the Dominion Government, and Dr. Singh was asked by the Vancouver group to present their case at Ottawa

Simultaneously, the Canadian Institute of International Relations—at whose Vancouver branch he had spoken—arranged a lecture tour for Dr. Singh, and for several months he spoke under its auspices in every city of any consequence throughout Canada. In Ottawa he was able to induce the Canadian Government to soften its attitude towards the British Columbia Sikhs who had been threatened with deportations. The groups in Vancouver and Victoria were most grateful and feted him on his return from Ottawa

And when he got back in New York the Indians there gave a dinner in his honour at which Lalla Har Dyal, who was passing through New York, made one of his last public appearances before his untimely death a couple of weeks later. Anup Singh always says that if the future holds any honours for him none could be greater than that evening's, when Lala Har Dyal, one of his boyhood's heroes, paid public tribute to him.

Literary Work

In 1939 Dr. Singh wrote "NEHRU: THE RISING STAR OF INDIA" published by John Day Company, which received very favourable notice not only for the wealth of factual material it contained, but for its clear and logical presentation of the Indian political scene and for the fine quality of its English. When the following year John Day Company brought out the American edition of Jawaharlal Nehru's "Autobiography". Dr. Singh was selected to make the necessary cuts and condensation.

Towards the end of 1942 Dr. Singh contributed an article on India for the collection of essays called "THE PEOPLE'S PEACE", the authors of which included Wendell Willkie, Sumner Welles, Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, Stalin and others of equal standing. Dr Anup Singh and Zaffar Ullah Khan did the articles on Nationalist and Official India respectively

From 1939 on through the war years Dr Singh was increasingly busy. The India League of America was growing, especially in its American membership, and of course with the war and the ensuing events in India the League became more and more important as a source of information for the American public. A study of Dr. Anup Singh's editorial column, "As We See It" in the League's bulletin "INDIA TODAY" from 1939 to 1943 (when he ceased to edit it) shows how unerringly correct he was in interpreting the rapid course of events in India—no easy task in those days of slow communications and heavily censured news.

The Research Bureau of the League, which Dr. Singh directed, was incessantly busy answering requests for information on every conceivable subject, from college professors and students, from organizations and individuals all over the country.

There were days when the League's office was crowded with representatives of the Press, writers, students—even young school children—all wanting to know what was going on in India and what it all meant; days when Dr. Singh had no time even to snatch a bite of lunch; days that stretched themselves out far into the evening, and still Dr. Singh worked on.

The National Committee

During the war years also Dr. Singh was in increasing demand as a lecturer. Back and forth and up and down this country he travelled, speaking and debating. Outstanding were his three debates with Bertrand Russell at meetings of the Foreign Policy Association, in which to judge by the applause, Dr. Singh came off with the honours. When the East and West Association, founded by Pearl Buck, held its great India-China Day Meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York, at which the late Weudell Willkie presided, Dr. Anup Singh spoke for Nationalist India while Dr. Hu Shi, the Chinese Ambassador, spoke for China

In 1943 Dr. Anup Singh moved to Washington. D.C. to take up new and more important work. For some time past it had been felt by a number of Indians here that there should be an exclusively Indian Committee (the India League of America was becoming increasingly American both in its general membership and its officers) which should be located in Washington, D.C. and should not only represent the whole Indian community in this country, but should also, unofficially, speak for Nationalist India in America—a committee along the lines of the Free French Committee, and the various other Free Committees then functioning in Washington.

The largest group of Indians in this country is located in California and the next largest is in Detroit. Being mostly farmers or factory workers, these people were not in close touch with the India League of America, the Indian membership of which is drawn largely from the intellectuals or business men of New York, whom—with one exception—the California and Detroit communities hardly knew. The exception was Anup Singh, who was well-known, loved and respected both in California and Detroit

To meet this need the National Committee for India's Freedom was founded in 1943, Dr. Syud Hossain being unanimously chosen as its chairman. Dr. Hossain accepted on one condition, a condition most gladly received, that Dr. Anup Singh must be the Secretary, living in Washington and giving all his time (except for such writing and lecturing as was absolutely necessary for his support) to the work of the Committee. For a while the Committee was considered an autonomous committee under the auspices, but not under the jurisdiction, of the India League of America. But as this arrangement created considerable confusion, it was decided that the two organizations should be entirely separate. Needless to say, they co-operate in the work even though now completely independent of each other.

Excellent Speaker

For the past three years the affairs of the National Committee have almost exclusively occupied Dr Singh. He is the editor in chief of its monthly magazine, VOICE OF INDIA, which has already attracted a great deal of notice and has been highly commended by Oswald Garrison Villard and other authorities. During Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit's visit to this country it was Dr. Anup Singh who made all the arrangements for her appearances in San Francisco, and also secured for her an interview with Mrs. Roosevelt. In his capacity as Secretary of the National Committee Dr. Singh has made appearances before the Immigration Committees of the American Congress on behalf of the Bill for Indian Citizenship, and has submitted valuable memoranda on the subject to the State Department. He has also submitted a memorandum to Secretary of State Byrnes on the subject of the present food crisis in India.

With all his organizational work Dr. Singh has found time to write frequently for such important American periodicals as AMERASIA, ASIA, CURRENT HISTORY, HARPER'S, and several others. His clear-cut style is greatly admired, and his arguments are always both logical and forceful. As a speaker Dr. Singh is exceedingly successful. He has a truly remarkable command of the English language speaking invariably without notes and quite extemporaneously. His diction is excellent, and he has the perfect radio voice, as has been proven during his numerous broadcasts. But above all these, the clear, unassailable logic of his arguments, the "sweet reasonableness" of his presentation, his calm, unembittered manner, make a strong appeal to audiences here who tend to be a little suspicious of too much oratory. Yet with all this cool rationality there is great force and an underlying deep feeling that stir his hearers. Pearl Buck is one of the many who have spoken highly of Dr. Singh's platform manner, as well as the quality of his speeches. After lectures in this country there is usually a "question period", during which the lecturer must be mentally on his toes, ready to produce facts and figures "out of his hat" as it were, and must be especially wary lest he be caught by a "trick" question deliberately designed to trap him. During these rather strenuous periods Dr. Anup Singh especially shines. With straight-forward answers, clearly stated, he confounds the secret enemy in the audience and delights those who are genuinely seeking information. More than one person has commented after hearing Dr. Anup Singh that here was a speaker who really added to the knowledge of his hearers. As one man said, "I never learned so much in one hour as I did when I heard Dr Singh lecture."

Popular Professor

During all his years of work for Indian Nationalist Organizations in this country, Dr. Singh has never received any remuneration for his services, but has had to add to an already heavy schedule by doing enough lecturing and writing to support himself —and of course, this work also greatly helps the cause of Nationalist India in this country. For the past year he has been a special lecturer at the American University and at the Catholic University, both in Washington D.C. At the American University, as at many others here, there is an arrangement whereby students may by special permission "sit in" on lectures without getting any "credits" for so doing. Each week the number of these "sitters in" at Dr. Singh's lectures increases. This is a sure sign of interest, for unless the student registers for the course he gets no points towards his graduation from merely hearing the lectures. It is only the very exceptional lecturer who attracts these unregistered listeners

Dr. Singh has many American friends—people for all ranks of society and in all parts of this country—all of whom regard him with warm affection for his many lovable characteristics, and deep admiration for his intellectual qualities. He is a prime favorite with the children of his friends, having the rare ability to meet children quite naturally without condescension or apparent effort A keen sense of humor, easy adaptability and very genuine modesty are all qualities that endear him to his friends He

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The Machine Man Is Born!

Robot Calculating Machine Outstrips Human Brain

American scientists have completed a mathematical computing machine which— except for man's great gift of creative thinking, outstrips the human brain in speed, logic, and memory. The thirty-ton monster with 18,000 electronic vacuum tubes behind a 100-foot panel works in perfect silence, undisturbed by any moving parts. Ten million different additions and subtractions of ten digit numbers are a matter of a mere five minutes for the latest miracle of electronic science.

In the first problem, the ENIAC (Electric Numerical Integrator and Computer) completed within two hours what would have taken two trained mathematicians 50 years of work. The ENIAC's superhuman speed unshackles scientific thinking from the drudgery of lengthy calculations. Scientists will be able to devote their brain power to original thought without being delayed by the necessities of mathematical figuring.

The robot-brain was invented by Dr. J. W. Mauchly and J. Presper Eckert of the Moore School of Electrical Engineering at the University of Pennsylvania in close cooperation with Army Ordnance, the U.S. War Department announced on February 15. Housed in a room 30 by 50 feet at the Army's Proving Grounds near Aberdeen, Maryland, the ENIAC has 40 different units, such as "Multiplier," "Divider and Square Rooter" and "Function Tables".

The problem to be solved is first set up by scientists in the form of mathematical equations; their data is fed into the computer by setting switches corresponding to the mathematical formulations. Then the machine begins its rapid work: it first decides which mathematical course to take; it "remembers" factual information given and intermediary results appearing in the course of the process; it is able to remember instructions, such as to transfer "memory" to punch-cards, which can be put on file for later use. And lastly, it delivers the ultimate result.

The ENIAC was originally sponsored by Col. Paul N. Gillon and Capt. Herman Goldstine of the Army Ordnance Department, in the search for better and faster computation of firing tables for guns which cannot operate without ballistic data, and which were urgently needed on the battle fields. The speed and flexibility of the new computer will also permit its immediate scientific and industrial use.

The bulk of interrelated mathematical information to be computed and analyzed in weather forecasting, astronomy, atomic physics, quantum mechanics and medicine, open new regions for the ENIAC. Industries in the field of electronics, electrical machines, airplanes, hydrodynamics, the testing of the strength of materials, and also banks and life insurance companies have already expressed their interest. In some of these industries the lack of satisfactory computers made necessary trial-and-error testing and experiments, which now can be eliminated with the help of ENIAC. More importantly, however, ENIAC is expected to prepare the path for new scientific advances, particularly in the atomic field.

NEW DEVICE "UNTWISTS" LIGHT

A new device said to be capable of optically untwisting the light of rotating equipment before it is recorded by the human eye, has been developed in General Electric laboratories for the study of airplane propellers. The "Rotascope" allows the continuous viewing of the rotating body at any point of its perimeter by eliminating the rotary component of motion. Flutter and vibration, however, remain observable.

A different approach to the same problem is a new illuminating unit claimed to make possible photo exposures as short as 1/15,000 of a second and to record actions as fast as 900,000 rotations per minute. On film, such rapid action can be protracted to the rate of three minutes' observation for every second of exposure. The unit, portable and using ordinary current, creates 3,000,000 lumens—four times the brilliance of summer sunlight.

GIANT AIRCRAFT ENGINE

The most powerful aircraft engine in production is the 28-cylinder, 3,650-horse-power Pratt and Whitney Wasp Major, designed for new giant airliners. The radial engine has four rows of seven cylinders each, and a frontal area not bigger than that of an 18-cylinder motor. Helical arrangement of the cylinders facilitates the cooling by air. The engines can be placed in streamlined nacelles with a small jet turbine at the end, calculated to give a four-motored plane a 200-horse-power thrust.

The first plane, driven by four such combined engines, made its public appearance recently on the testing field of the Republic Aviation Corporation near New York City. The experimental model cruised at a speed of more than 450 miles per hour. The commercial version of the plane, called the "Rainbow", will carry 46 passengers at a speed somewhat lower, but still in excess of 400 miles. With a wing span of 129 feet 2 inches, and a length of 103 feet 9 inches, the "Rainbow" is larger than the famous B-29 Superfortress. It climbs at a rate of 300 feet per minute on two motors, and is capable of long-distance flights on three engines. Its commercial range will reach up to 4,000 miles.

AUTO-PHONE DEMONSTRATED

The first public demonstration of radio telephones in automobiles was staged recently in New York City. A transmitter-receiver-set of 152 to 162 megacycles, placed in the trunk compartment, and a dial phone on the dash board enabled drivers of several cars to speak to a central wireless telephone exchange and to each other.

IMPROVED STAINLESS STEEL

A war-tested stainless steel with improved hardening quality and workability has been introduced into the peace-time market by the Carnegie Illinois Steel Corporation of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. "Stainless W" is a multiple purpose alloy of the working steel class. It combines the vital industrial properties of high strength and corrosion resistance with improved stability in hardening processes by heat, which in the case of "stainless W" do not lead to warping or dimensional changes. The new steel is available in strips, sheets, tubes, and as wire, and is especially suitable for wrought and cast forms in the machinery field.

TEXTILE DEVELOPMENTS

New developments in chemistry are about to bring great changes in textiles, according to the magazine "Industrial and Chemical Engineering." In the offing are new satin and silk-like fabrics; soft nylon thread for sweaters and wool-like socks; rayon which recovers fully after stretching, and soft, stain-resisting materials for upholstery. In a New Jersey mill, engineers have succeeded in turning raw cotton into fabric cotton without spinning or weaving; instead, a resin binder holds the fibres together.

A special form of fibre-glass yarn has been successfully used to fill root canals of teeth, according to the "Dental Digest." The fibre glass has great tensile strength, high-dimensional stability, is non-toxic, non-irritating and permits observation of the canal-filling by means of X-rays.

SYNTHETIC VITAMIN A

Vitamin A, usually gained from fish liver oil, and important for eye health and children's growth, has been produced synthetically since early in the war, Professor Nicholas A. Milas of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology revealed recently in the American Chemical Society. The biological potency of the new product is said to be 50 to 100 times greater than that of cod liver oil.—US.I.S

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INDIA'S GREAT OPPORTUNITY

By Louis Fischer

The appearance on the world stage of representatives of a free India might change the entire moral climate of the planet. . .

NEW YORK, (By Cable)

The British Labor Government's published proposals for an independent India satisfy neither Jinnah's Moslem League nor the Gandhi-Nehru-led Congress party. Indeed, they probably do not satisfy the British Government. The proposals are a compromise. Therefore nobody can be completely happy with them.

The British Cabinet Mission's plan contains a brilliant, devastating exposure of the dangers and injustices of a separate Moslem state (Jinnah's Pakistan); yet it provides extremely wide provincial and regional autonomy for Moslems, as well as for Hindus. The plan grants national independence, which has been the Congress goal these many years. But Congress must be disappointed by the severe limitation laid upon the new national government's functions: they include only foreign affairs, defence, communications, and the collection of revenue for these three purposes.

The Congress, the Moslem League, and others, accordingly, may legitimately criticize the British plan.

The Real Question

But the one real question is this: Do the British proposals offer an opportunity of creating a more prosperous, more educated, healtheir, happier India?

Advocates of Indian independence never imagined that independence would solve all problems. Independence was conceived as merely opening the door to the solution of problems. Does the British plan open the door?

British rule hampered Indian economic development, and spread of education. British rule likewise tended to reinforce religious, racial, and political differences. British rule bred pathological hates and frustration.

The withdrawal of the British will enable India to move towards psychological, economic, and political health. Failures can no longer be blamed on the foreigner. National emancipation should release a new wave of idealism and open new pockets of energy. Indians must now get to work saving their country and its miserable people. It is an epochal job. America will help. The world will help. They will help if Indians devote themselves to the task of national upbuilding with zeal and burning passion.

Unprecedented

The voluntary emancipation of a colony inhabited by four hundred million people is unprecedented in history. It is history, history on a grandiose scale. It may restore mankind's faith in its own ability to do good.

The great powers have failed to make peace among themselves or to agree on an adequate program in the two pivotal countries: China and Germany. Humanity is therefore sorely in need of proof of the ability of statesmen to achieve something constructive and creative. Without such proof international relations may become so demoralized as to imperil civilization. Perhaps India will provide the proof. The very fact that a populous country made the transition from serfdom to freedom without excessive perturbations would revive the belief in the sanity of modern man.

The appearance on the world stage of representatives of a free India might change the entire moral climate of the planet. An India that thus contributed to our postwar spiritual rehabilitation would be rewarded handsomely and concretely. India's leaders must think in these large terms. They must see themselves as members of an ailing universe. The second world war was a necessary surgical operation. But the patient is still very sick. Those capable of administering a cure must remember that they are part of the patient and would die with him. This earth can scarcely stand much more hunger, chaos, greed, lust for power, or strife.

Path To Progress

Assuming the peaceful acceptance of the British plan, there is reason to expect that, with adjustments from time to time, the new political arrangement will enable Indians to come to grips with their real problems which are poverty, discrimination, and the uneven developments of various parts of the country; some maharajah-ruled states live in the sixteenth century.

In view of natural or exaggerated fears of domination by various groups, it was probably inevitable that the provinces and regions be given broad autonomy. But if the future constitution is sufficiently flexible any province or region could ask the federal government for help in solving economic difficulties. The tendency in all countries of the world is towards greater power for central governments. This has its liabilities. In India, however, retarded areas will remain retarded without assistance from the national authorities. Large-scale industrialization would be seriously handicapped by the necessity of dealing with separate sovereign states which might bar certain products, or set up prohibitive tariff walls, or pass obstructive legislation. A land reform—India's most urgent need—might fail if one or more provinces could decide to retain the old obsolete system of land tenure.

Who will regulate foreign commerce and trade between the provinces? Who will judge in disputes between the provinces? Will the federal government have a domestic police force? These questions must find an answer in the constitution yet to be drafted by the Indians themselves.

Threshold Of Good

What India needs is a mood of compromise and experimentation. The new plan may work. If it does not, it can be changed. India is entering an exciting period of her life in which she will require great statesmanship and leadership. The British have behaved in a remarkably unimperialistic spirit of renunciation. No Indian has accused them of trickery or intent to divide and rule. Apparently, the British are at long last convinced that they will be better off with a friendly free India than a hostile, seething rebellious India. I talked yesterday to a well-known Egyptian statesman who is a Moslem. He was completely confident that the British were quitting Egypt and India.

The world will not understand if India, faced with the opportunity which she has sought for many decades to shape her own life, should reject the opportunity and enter an era of stormy domestic disagreement.

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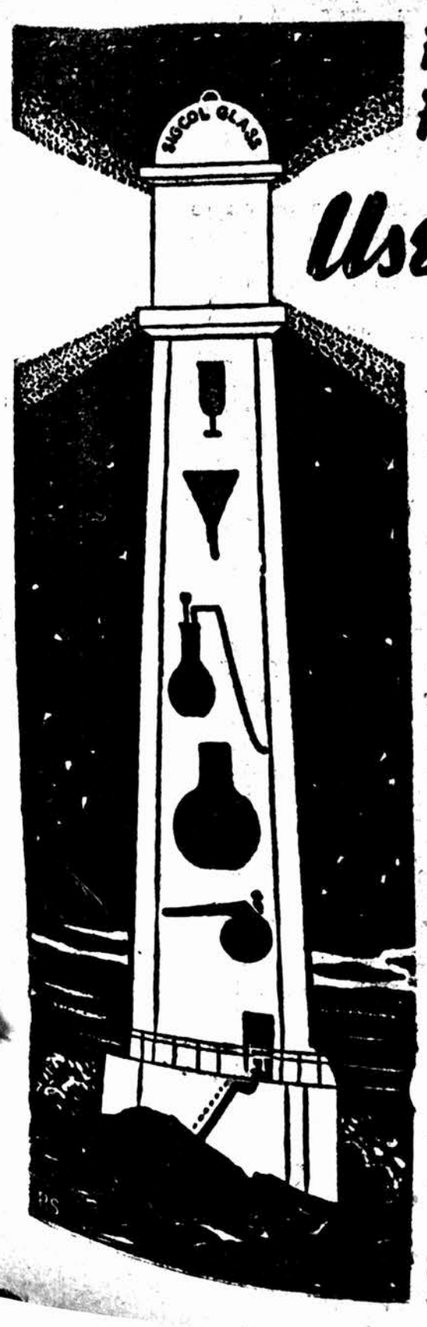

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2 KILLED, 14 INJURED IN NAPLES

Sequel To Monarchist Demonstrations In Italy

ROME, June 8, (Reuter): New Monarchist demonstrations resulting in one death and a number of cases of injury have occurred in Italy.

Two hand grenades were thrown in Naples where a soldier was killed and several persons injured.

Altogether two persons have been killed and 14 injured in demonstrations in Naples during the last two days. 96 arrests have been made.

Minor clashes resulting in some cases of injury occurred in Palermo, Sicily when the Police and Infantry dispersed about 1.000 Monarchist demonstrators.

Demonstrators had previously halted before the United States Consulate to protest against alleged irregularities during the recent polling.

KHIZAR'S DIG AT BRITONS

LONDON, June 8 (Reuter): The average man in Britain is far more interested in the horse likely to win a race than he is in what may happen to India at this critical stage in her history, said the Prime Minister of the Punjab, in an interview with 'Reuter' to-day.

Sir Khizar Hayat Khan who is here for the victory celebrations had just returned from Epsom Downs where he watched the English classic horse race "The Oaks" when he made this observation.

Prakasam Welcomes League's Acceptance

'Battle Half Won' Opine Labour M. P.'s

MADRAS, June 7. (A.P.I.): "I am glad the Muslim League Council decided by a overwhelming majority in favour of the proposals made by the British Cabinet Mission," observed Mr. T. Prakasam, Prime Minister, in an interview to the A.P.I. to-day. "This," he declared "ought to have happened long ago. Better late than never"

Mr. Prakasam congratulated the Muslim League and its leader Mr. Mohamed Ali Jinnah on their decision "at an appropriate time" and stated, "I hope the constitution of the Interim Government would not be delayed any longer and that it would be on the lines chalked out in the original plan coupled with responsibility of the new Cabinet to the central legislature, and through it to the country even during the interim period. If every thing goes well, India will have her own constitution and establish her own freedom in about two years."

The Premier added: "The task of the Constituent Assemby is really heavy and arduous. The best men will have to come into the Assembly and begin the task without losing any more time and complete it in less than two years.

Lord Pethick Lawrence, the Secretary of State and his two colleagues, Sir Stafford Cripps and Mr. Alexander, did their best with all sincerity. All honour to them."

BATTLE IS HALF WON.

LONDON, June 8. (Reuter): The Muslim League acceptance of the British Cabinet Mission's proposals was described to-day as a "triumph of commonsense" by a well-informed source.

The League decision has been welcomed in all quarters of the House of Commons including a majority of the Tories and there is now an appreciable sense of optimism that a settlement will be reached.

Labour members of Parliament admit that their party attaches tremendous importance to reaching settlement—if only for the fact that it would be a first class political triumph—and they feel that with the Muslim League decision half the battle is won.

LONDON LEAGUERS' SUPPORT

LONDON, June 7. (Reuter): The London branch of the Working Committee of the All-India Moslem League to-night passed the following resolution after a heated discussion:—"A democratic verdict of the Moslems in India on the Cabinet Missions plans has been given. Whether or not some Moslems like it, it is the decision of the nation and we the Moslems are to abide by it, come what may.

There is now no going back. The struggle now gains in intensity. We look to the future with courage and hope. We the Moslems residing in Great Britain are here to popularise the stand taken by our brethren in India. The fight for Pakistan goes on".

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Compton's 1,000 Runs For The Season

Edrich And Washbrook Shine Well

LONDON, June 7 (Reuter): Lancashire take a clear 12-point lead with 52 points, as a result of the County Championship Matches concluded to-day, neither Middlesex nor Yorkshire, who previously shared the lead, having the Championship game. Once again Washbrook and Ikin came together in a valuable second wicket century partnership for the leaders, while W. E. Philipson (Fast-medium) took 10 for 103 in the match against Warwickshire.

There was no decision in the two other County games. In Sussex-Somerset the game was a good match for the googly bowler, John Lawrence, who after taking three cheap Sussex wickets, knocked up 66 for Somerset when they went in a second time. In the other drawn match at the Oval, Northamptonshire took first innings points against Surrey. Bill Barrow hit up, 151 for Northants, but this was counterbalanced by Tom Barlings 163 for Surrey. Going in a second time, Davis with 107 got the third century of the match for Northants.

Chief interests outside the County games was centered in Denis Compton's 202 in the same number of minutes for Middlesex against Cambridge University whom they beat by 8 wickets.

Compton who is nearing his 1,000 runs for the Season and is favourite for that honour, hit one six, twenty fours, and no less than 18 threes in his fourth century of the season. his aggregate is now 915.

His Test trial colleague, Edrich, who got 77 helped him put on 169 runs in 110 minutes.

Oxford University met Leicestershire and fared better than their rival Varsity in drawing their game. Leicestershire scored 35 more than Dark Blues in the first innings but New Zealand left-hander Donnelly got another century for the Varsity in the second innings.

Freedom's Fight Ahead

Shah Nawaz Sees No Sincerity In British Govt.'s Offer

KHARGPUR, June 6 (A.P.I.): "Freedom does not come to a country as a gift. Neither will it come through mere shouts of 'Jai Hind' and 'Vande Mataram.' We shall have to fight and make sacrifices to achieve the Independence of India", said Major-General Shah Nawaz addressing a public meeting here yesterday afternoon.

General Shah Nawaz said that before now they had had missions from Britain from time to time and hopes that the independence of India was near at hand were raised; the present mission was also not an exception. He said it was a device of the British Government to gain time and strengthen their weakened position in the country.

If they were really sincere, then why should they arm the police force with new weapons simultaneously with negotiations for transfer of power, he asked.

He assured the audience that there was not room enough for both the I.N.A. and the British Government to exist in India and if the I.N.A. was to remain, the British must quit India.

Major General Shah Nawaz was accorded a reception on his arrival here yesterday morning by plane and was taken out in a large procession which passed through the main thoroughfares of the town.

Imperial Conference Discusses Freedom Of Press

Sadanand Proposes Establishment Of International Secretariat

LONDON, June 7, (Reuter): Discussion of the freedom of the press as it affects commonwealth newspapers was the main feature of today's session of the Imperial Press Conference.

Mr. Francis Williams, formerly an official of the Ministry of Information, stressed the important role played in the freedom of the press by the great international news agencies.

He said "it seems to me most essential that these international agencies should be developed by men of the greatest intellect and of the highest status, and there should at no time be any possibility or danger of these agencies becoming, whether by communications or subsidies, under control of any Government or any group not directly concerned with the interests of newspaper and the public.

Any tendency which seems likely to make monopoly of one news agency in any particular market should be resisted."

Mr. Sadanand proposed that it would be a good plan to allow the Empire Press Union to establish some form of International secretariat which could deal with press problems on a wider scale. This secretariat could meet at least once a quarter in different countries.

He concluded that if newspaper proprietors were really in earnest on the question of newsprint shortage, they could apply "sanctions" against their Governments. "They should tell the Governments that if they did not supply newspapers with paper, they had no right to expect the papers to express Government views.

SPALDING GOLF TOURNEY

ST. ANDREW'S June 7, (Reuter): The Spalding 1,500 Golf Tournament concluded here today was won by Dai Rees, the 33-year-old Welshman who was one of the smallest men in the field. He returned 73, 81, 69, and 77 for an aggregate of 300 which was one strike ahead of both Henry Cotton with 75, 76, 74, and 76 and Reg Whitcombe four rounds were 78. 75. 74 and 74.

HELSINKI, June 8 (A.P.A.): Ten thousand workers demonstrated in Parliament Square yesterday, calling for extensive socialisation, "suppression of the reactionary press", and a purge of the Government and "Fascist clique in the army."

The mass meeting, organised by the left-wing of the People's Democratic Party, followed several similar demonstrations elsewhere in Finland during the week.

Wavell Assures Free Hand To New Team

BRITAIN CELEBRATES VICTORY

Most Brilliant Spectacle Of Pomp And Power

LONDON, June 8. (Reuter): THE PEOPLE OF BRITAIN TODAY CELEBRATED THEIR VICTORY AFTER SIX YEARS OF TOTAL WAR WITH THE MOST BRILLIANT SPECTACLE OF POMP AND POWER EVER STAGED IN THIS COUNTRY, CABLES.—REUTER'S SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Standing at the saluting base in the Mall, the King, accompanied by the Queen and Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret, took the salute from 21,000 men and women drawn from the fighting services and civilian war workers, assembled from all parts of the Empire. With them marched contingents from Britain's war-time Allies.

Two great columns, one on foot and one mechanised, which joined up for the final march-past the King, were almost nine miles long and covered routes through London of more than 20 miles.

Behind the King at the saluting base were the great soldiers, sailors and statesmen who had worked together for the down-fall of the Axis. They included the "Architect of Victory", Mr. Winston Churchill, who arrived in a Royal carriage with the Prime Minister Mr. Clement Attlee.

The great pageant opened under a grey sky with a triumphant drive along the route of the marching procession by the King, with the Queen and Princesses in a state landau escorted by household cavalry.

The great moment for which the seething crowds had waited, some for 36 hours, arrived after when the mighty mechanised column rumbled along the Mall and past the saluting base. Famous war leaders at its head included Field-Marshal Viscount Montgomery, Field-Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck, Gen. Sir William Slim, and Marshal of the Royal Air Force, Lord Tedder.

Formations consisted of units from the Royal Indian Navy, the Indian Armoured Corps, the Royal Indian Artillery, the Royal Indian Engineers, the Indian Signal Corps, Gurkha Rifles, Indian State Forces, Indian Infantry and the Royal Indian Air Force.

Three Indian holders of the Victoria Cross were in the column Subadar Gaje Gale, Naik Agan Singh Raj and Havildar Umrao Singh.

INDIANS ASKED TO KEEP AWAY

LONDON, June 8. (Reuter): Indian workers and residents in London received a last-minute appeal from the President of the Indian Workers' Association in London, Chowdhry Akbar Khan, urging them to refrain from taking any part in "Victory Day" celebrations.

Chowdhry Khan in his appeal said: "The trials, hardships and privations of Indians are yet far from over—there the struggle against Imperialism still continues. India still awaits her own real victory when her national army will march through the streets of Delhi".

Kher-Masani Talks

POONA, June 8 (UPI). Sir Rustom Masani, former Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, had a 50-minute interview with Mr. B. G. Kher the Premier of Bombay, this afternoon.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

NEW YORK COTTON (JULY).

NEW YORK, June 8.

Previous Closing	28.68
Today's Opening	28.75
Difference	+7
Today's Closing	28 75
Difference	+7

LONG LETTER TO AZAD MAY INFLUENCE CONGRESS

Interim Govt. Will Work On Cabinet Basis, Even Without Viceroy

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NEW DELHI, June 8.

Dominion Status in action though not in law is designed for India by the Labour Government as soon as the Interim Government is installed in office, according to knowledgeable persons in New Delhi.

BEVIN'S PROMISE RECALLED

Reference is made to the British Foreign Minister, Mr. Bevin's Blackpool speech last year in which he promised to shut up the India Office and said: "I am convinced that India must approach her responsibilities by a process of unwritten constitution. There is so much legality in India that when you get down to write it you never get agreement."

It is along these lines that Lord Wavell, it is believed, has written a long letter to Maulana Azad explaining how the new Interim Government would work. In practice Lord Wavell will give the fullest latitude to his new colleagues even to work according to Cabinet system.

Conventions

It is possible that Lord Wavell may, in practice, allow his Council to function without himself in the Chair except when discussing vital issues. Much can be done by conventions, but conventions are established and not given in writing in advance in the shape of assurances.

Knowledgeable persons assert that once Congress and the League enter the Interim Government they would not find Lord Wavell wanting in accommodating them in almost all important issues. Of course, the facade of the present constitution shall have to be preserved along with the veto of the Governor-General. Lord Wavell's letter to Maulana Azad, therefore, may materially affect the Congress decision in regard to the Interim plan.

PARITY STILL HANGING FIRE

The major issue, however, is that of parity. While to Mr. Jinnah parity is 'sine qua non' of the League joining the Interim Centre, to Congress it is anathema. Legal pandits are busy evolving a formula to satisfy both parties.

Mufti Escapes

PARIS, June 8. (Reuter): The Mufti of Jerusalem has secretly left France, is is learned in official quarters here to-night. His destination and the method of his escape are not yet known.

INTERIM GOVT. BY NEXT WEEK

The "Associated Press" adds:

The Working Committees of the Muslim League and Congress will meet tomorrow and the Standing Committee of the States' People Conference will resume its sitting, to finalise their plans in relation to the Cabinet Mission's scheme. The League Workng Committee, whose members are all in Delhi, will meet in the morning and the Congress Working Committee, many of whose members will arrive tomorrow, will meet in the afternoon. Maulana Azad, Congress President, is expected to be in Delhi tomorrow morning and Mahatma Gandhi is arriving late tonight, both from Mussoorie.

Mr. Jinnah's meeting with the Viceroy yesterday, it is assumed, will have brought out a good deal of data on important points of detail with regard to the Interim Government, and the League Working Committee will have before it these data as well as the conclusions which Mr. Jinnah in pursuance of the authority given to him by the Muslim League Council will have arrived at in the light of these data.

WHAT ABOUT PARITY?

Commenting in League circles proceeds on the assumption that their representation in the Interim Government will be on the basis of parity with the Congress, but so far nothing is believed to have been said or suggested either by the Mission or the Congress to indicate assent to the principle of parity. The belief, nevertheless, is strong in many quarters that a compromise is not out of reach and that the Interim Government will be set up by he end of the next week.

The Congress Working Committee, which has still to announce its decision not only on the Interim Government aspect but on the other parts of the scheme, will have before it the reply said to have been sent by the Viceroy to the Congress President clarifying certain aspects of the proposals. It is possible that the Maulana will meet the Viceroy tomorrow or on Monday and obtain an amplification of His Excellency's and the Mission's ideas so that the Congress Working Committee may come to a decision with a full and detailed knowledge of the Mission's mind.

ASSAM DEPUTATION

The Assam Provincial Congress Committee's delegation consisting of Maulana Tayabulla, President of the Assam Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. Safaruddin Ali Ahmed and Mr. Amya Kumar Das M.L.A. and Mr. Bhagawati, M.L.A. have arrived in Delhi to meet the Congress Working Committee members regarding the Cabinet Mission's recommendation and to press the case against compulsory grouping. The delegation met Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru this evening and will meet Sardar Patel, Mahatma Gandhi and Maulana Azad tomorrow morning.

GANDHIJI BACK IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, June 8 (A.P.I.): Mahatma Gandhi and party arrived here tonight from Mussoorie.

INDIANS' GOOD START AGAINST GLAMORGAN

Rain Delays Match By Four And Half Hours

By Learie Constantine

CARDIFF, June 8. (Reuter): There was not much of a victory holiday atmosphere about the match between the Indian tourists and Glamorgan here to-day. Morning rain was followed by Grey Skies, but when a start was eventually made in the afternoon after a patient wait by the crowd, the Indians, batting under conditions strange to them, tried to put some life into the game. The outfield was slow, however, and runs were slow in the coming.

Glamorgan were definitely handicapped through the absence of their fast bowler Matthews, but had a varied slow attack to test the Indians.

The opening pair, Captain Merchant and Mushtaq Ali, had little difficulty in playing the slow and medium bowling even if they could not bring off many forcing shots. By quick footwork they improved their rate of scoring after a cautious start, and Mushtaq Ali played some brilliant cover drives.

Then when the opening pair seemed to be going along nicely, Mushtaq missed a full toss and threw his wicket away.

At close of play India's score was 141 runs for two wickets.

THE SCORE BOARD

INDIA (First Innings)

Merchant b. Wooller	52
Mushtaq Ali c. W E. Jones b. Davies	16
Mankad (not out)	55
Hazare (not out)	14
Extras	4
Total (for two wickets)	141

Fall of Wickets:—1 for 46; 2 for 117.

Anti-British Demonstrations In Alexandria

Many Injured In Explosions Of Bomb And Hand-grenades

ALEXANDRIA, June 8 (Reuter):—The explosions of bombs and hand grenades in or near the Moustapha barracks British Military Headquarters in Alexandria to-day signalled the outbreak of anti-British demonstrations timed to coincide with Britain's Victory Day.

civilian cars near British official ing 63 Italian handgrenades in a field near Alexandria. Tension grew high during the day, and while Egyptian army police and fire brigade units dispersed crowds of demonstrators in Mohammed Ali Square in the centre of the city, police headquarters declared that they were "receiving reports from all parts of the town about the discovery of bombs."

Handgrenades flung over the walk of Moustaphas Barracks wounded four British soldiers and later two unexploded bombs were found in the barracks.

One person was killed and ten were injured—all Egyptians—in bomb explosions this morning at Sidi Gaber.

Another bomb burst outside Sidi Gaber post office, damaging a building but hurting no one.

During the morning, bands of youths overturned and set fire to two civilians cars near British official buildings, but it is not known if the vehicles were British-owned.

Calls for a general strike by the workers syndicate and the Muslim brotherhood as "a protest against British failure to fulfil Egyptian national aspirations" did not materialise, and both Cairo and Alexandria were normal until the demonstrations began, when Alexandria shops shut as a safety measure.

"Protest Against Delay"

ALEXANDRIA, June 8 (APA): Although 11 persons were injured in two explosions, the Egyptian Government to-day prevented development of a general strike called in protest against delay in the evacuation of British troops from Egypt.

Seven Egyptians were injured by the explosions of grenades found in a basket behind the British barracks at Ramleh.

Negroes Appeal To Mudaliar Committee

NEW YORK, June 8. (Reuter): The United States National Negro Congress has sent petition to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations Organisation "for elimination of political, economic and social discrimination against Negroes in the United States".

GAEKWAR'S PRECIPTIC WINS 2,000 CHURCHILL-STAKES

To India went the £2,000 Winston Churchill Stakes, run at Hurst Park in honour of Britain's wartime leader on this Victory Day, for the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda won this richly-endowed 1-1/4 mile Handicap with his colt Preciptic. The handsome Cup, on which is inscribed extracts from Mr. Churchill's wartime speeches, was presented to Baroda's trainer Fred Armstrong, while the Gaekwar of Baroda received a set of gold fruit dishes.

STOP PRESS

CHINESE USING JAP UNITS AGAINST COMMUNISTS

LONDON June 6 (UPA). Moscow Radio today broadcast a Tas despatch from China which said the Chinese Government was "using a number of Japanese units armed and under the command of Japanese officers" in fighting against the Chinese Communists.

NEWS FROM THE MARKETS

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, June 8.

To-day being Saturday the Bombay Stock Exchange remained closed. Government Securities were steady with 3-1/2 per cent paper quoted at Rs. 103/8 while 1974/75 Loan was quoted at Rs. 104/1. The general feeling was steady. Indian Iron was quoted at Rs. 58/4 while Indian Steamship was quoted at Rs. 20/12.

GOLD AND SILVER

After yesterday's sharp decline on heavy arrivals of silver coins, the local Bullion market, jumped up on active buying, influenced by unfounded rumours.

Last night there were vague rumours regarding exchange of 100 rupee notes. This rumour was mainly responsible for strong opening but there being no confirmation, the market sharply declined and later steadied with a moderate business passing. There being no forward trading the market is easily influenced by small buying and selling and prices fluctuations remain wide

Ready silver opened to-day at Rs. 175 and improved at Rs. 175/8 but declined at Rs. 170 on general selling and steadied at Rs. 172.

Spot gold opened at Rs. 107/8 and improved at Rs. 108 but declined at Rs. 105/8 and steadied at Rs. 106/4. Sovereigns opened at Rs. 68/8 and after declining at Rs. 67/8 rallied at Rs. 68/4.

Later on the market was steady and quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	173	8	0
Ready Gold	106	4	0
Sovereigns	68	4	0

LATE TRADING
BOMBAY, SATURDAY.

IN THE LATE TRADING THE MARKETS WERE STEADY. SILVER TUKDAS WERE QUOTED AT RS. 168/4 AND JULY COTTON STOOD AT RS. 441/8.

BOMBAY PRODUCE.

BOMBAY, June 8.

The produce market was steady with good enquiry for Linseed. Some shippers bought ready Linseed at Rs. 26/10 and later the quotation improved at Rs. 26/12. Local traders were buyers of July Linseed at Rs. 27/1. Groundnuts quality Rs. 27. Later Bold Rs. 26/12. On Bazar terms Khandesh Rs. 139, Nizam Bold Rs. 127, Groundnuts Oil Mill delivery Rs. 17, Tank Wagon condition Rs. 16/6, Castorseeds Rs. 22/14. Tone steady.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 7.

July	28.68+44
July highest	28.73+49
July lowest	28.24—
October	28.85+41
December	28.99+40
January	29.12+41
March	29.09+39
May	29.07+44
July	28.98+40
Middling Spot	29.35+51

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 7.

July	28.60+43
October	28.82+42
December	29.00+42
March	29.12+43
May	29.10+42
Middling Spot	28.45+45

NEW YORK COTTON, NOON CALL.

New York, June 7.

July	28.22
October	28.52
December	28.68

LONDON BULLION.

LONDON, June 7.

Silver Spot	44 d
Forward	44 d
Gold bars fine per oz.	£8/12/3

LONDON EXCHANGE

LONDON, June 7.

T. T. London on:—
New York sellers 4.02-1/2 buyers 4.03-1/2 Madrid official 44.00 Montreal sellers 4.45 buyers 4.45 Zurich sellers 17.34 buyers 17.36 Stockholm sellers 16.89 to 16.92

LONDON WHEAT

LONDON, June 7.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe (new)	unquoted
Australian Wheat (bags)	unquoted
Australian Wheat (bulk)	64/6
	June/July quoted

NEW YORK SILVER

NEW YORK, June 7.

United States price of foreign silver	71.1 cents
New York buying price	70-3/4 cents

BOMBAY COTTON

The local cotton market was fairly steady to-day with a moderate turnover.

The future of cotton prices entirely depends upon next crop. With acute shortage of food, the next crop is expected hardly to meet normal mills requirements. This means no cotton will be available for export.

July contract opened to-day at Rs. 439 and improved at Rs. 440/8 under moderate buying but renewed liquidation depressed July contract at Rs. 437/8.

At this level there was active speculative support and short covering which resulted in steady improvement in quotations and July was done at Rs. 440/4.

The market improved at Rs. 441 for July delivery but again reacted at Rs. 439/12 as scattered realising. The market closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. July	440	0	0
I.C.C. Sept.	450	0	0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton July Contract is 1178 cent points below New York January at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

BOMBAY, June 7.

	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
I.C.C. July	443/12	439/8	439/12
I.C.C. Sept.	453/4	449/4	449/8
Karachi July	47/2	46/13/3	46/14/6

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS

Statement of the position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on the 31st May:—

	Rs.
Demand Liabilities in India	703,25,86,000
Time Liabilities in India	308,44,11,000
Cash in India:	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	32,84,35,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	2,30,99,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	57,80,000
Balances with Reserve Bank	95,53,37,000
Advances in India	368,08,92,000
Bills Discounted in India	20,77,82,000

AMERICAN PURCHASES OF BURLAP IN INDIA.

WASHINGTON, June 7, (U. P. A.): The Civilian Production Administration to-day announced that approximately 930,000,000 yards of burlap have been purchased privately in India for shipment to the United States during the calender year 1946.

EXPORTS OF TRACTORS FROM U. S. A.

WASHINGTON, June 7, (U. P. A.): The Civilian Production Administration to-day said that a proposal to limit the export of tractors to eighteen per cent of the total American production was made at a meeting on Thursday of the Tractor Advisory Committee adding that the tractors for U.N.R.R.A. would come from a quota.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, June 7.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p c	75-1/2
Consols 2-1/2 p c	97-3/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	111-1/4
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and later	106-1/16
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	116-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 p c	117-7/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	11-7/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	92
London Reg.	
National Bank of India	39

Jewish National Fund Land Over 200,000 Acres

JERUSALEM, (Reuter): Over 200,000 acres of land, or 813,000 dunams, were in the possession of the Jewish National Fund of Palestine at the end of last September, the conclusion of the Jewish calendar year of 5605 according to figures issued here.

The Jewish National Fund, under its Charter, purchases land from non-Jews and retains it as "the inaliena-ble national possession of the Jewish people". It never re-sells the land, but leases areas to settlers or for urban building.

Of the 813,000 dunams held last year, 641,000 dunams or 160,000 acres were cultivated in rural areas, held as forest reserves, or used for urban and semi-urban industrial and residential purposes. Another 172,000 dunams was held in reserve, but a fourth of this was fit only for afforestation. 20 per cent had been allocated for ex-servicemen's settlement, and a half of the remainder was to be given for housing and industrial purposes.

Some 45,000 dunams were being held for general agricultural settlement of refugee newcomers or were in title dispute

NAGPUR, June 7, (A. P. I.): Mr. Shankarrao Deo a member of the Congress Working Committee, has expressed support to the scheme for the unification of Maharashtra Province into a single unit composed of Marathi speaking areas of Bombay, Nagpur and Berar provinces and Hyderabad state.

SITUATION IN BURMA UNEASY

LONDON, June 8 (Reuter). The whole situation in Burma is uneasy and violence is in the air, says an article in the current issue of the "Spectator" by Arthur Manton on activities of patriotic Burmese forces.

Manton writes: "Unauthorised military training and maintenance of private armies are practices which are permitted in no other part of the British Commonwealth, nor in the United States of America, nor in the Soviet Union and there is no reason why they should be tolerated in Burma.

The evil consequences which arise from viewing such activities with complacency have been seen clearly enough in the history of Europe in this last 21 years.

"Unfortunately in Burma there is a good deal of complacency. Moreover remote from Europe, people in general in Burma have little knowledge of the factors which produce Fascist and Nazi revolutions and so have equally little realisation of the dangerous parallel which the situation in their own country to-day bears to that of Italy and Germany 25 years ago.

"The Government of Burma, however, is alive to the danger. It has quite rightly prohibited the wearing of unauthorised uniforms and the undertaking of a unauthorised military training. It is to be hoped that this prohibition will be enforced whatever the cost.

Burma is shortly become completely self-governing, and it will be a sorry prospect for the country if she is to begin an era of self-government in an atmosphere of threatened civil war in which private armies arouse the people and violence is the order of the day.

WASHINGTON, June 8, (A. P. A.): The state department announced last night that Rumania had notified the United States she was eager to hold national elections and had already published a draft of the law providing for balloting.

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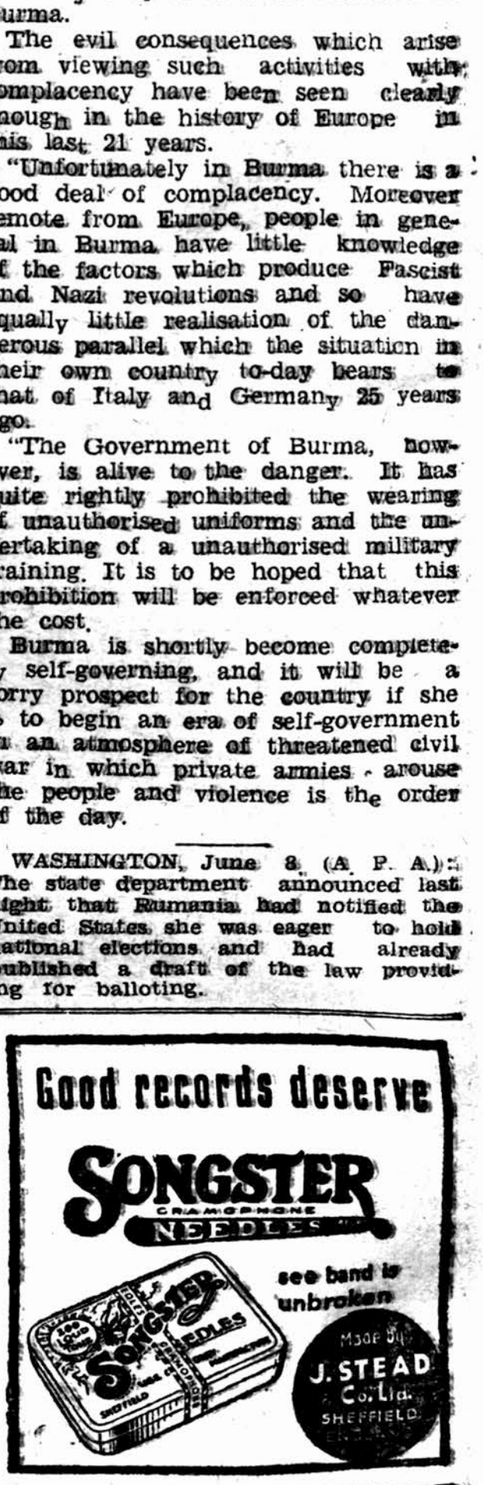

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CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Shud 10. 2002
Muslim: Aajjab 8 1365
Parsi: Deh 9 1315
Sunrise 6-1 a.m. Sunset 7-15 p.m.
Hightide: 08-46, 20-25
Lowtide: 02-19, 14—21

Today's Engagements

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public Lecture on "After Death Conditions". Jehangir Wadia Bldg., Flora Fountain. Sunday 6-15 p.m.

ROHIDAS TARUN SUDHARAK SANGH: A charitable performance of Bhaikia Rohidas, Shirin Talkies Jacob Circle to-day 10 a.m.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY: Public lecture on Astrology as an instrument to mould one's character and Detsiny' at the Ganesha Lodge premises Dadar, to-day (Sunday). 5 p.m.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE BOMBAY TAXI DRIVERS' UNION: To-day at 9-30 a.m. at Jinnah Hall Congress House.

SRI THYAGARAJA SABHA MATUNGA: Performance by Srimati Lalitha Venkatram—Veena aid Vocal, Sri R Parameswara Iyer-Mridangam to-day at 4-15 p.m. at Podar College Hall.

BANDRA SWEEPERS STRIKE: A public meeting of Citizens of Santacruz in the comound of the Santacruz Residents' Association, Ghodbunder Road Santacruz to-day at 9 p.m., to consider the situation arising from the Municipal Sweepers Strike.

PROGRESSIVE WRITERS' ASSOCIATION: A meeting of the Progressive Writers Association to-day at 5-30 p.m. at the Deodhar School of Indian music and dancing (opposite the Opera House) to discuss the Hindustani film "Mazdoor", these days showing at the local Roxy.

DAWOODI BOHRA LITERARY SOCIETY: A Mock Parliament Session at Anjuman-e-Islam Hall, to-day at 9.15 a.m Interpelations regarding the Current topics and a Bill "The Matrimonial Customs Amendment Act" will be discussed

SOCIETY OF INDIAN MAGICIANS: Annual Social Gathering today at 6 p.m. at Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Boys' High School Opp. Charni Road, Station

HANSRAJ MORARJI PUBLIC SCHOOL: Reopens after a gap of four year Opening ceremony to-day 5-30 p.m. at Andheri.

G. S B. SABHA, MATUNGA: Readings from Sir Edwin Arnold's "Light of Asia" by Sri U. R. Rao in Sabha's Hall 11 a.m.

BOMBAY KERALEEYA SAMAJ: Public reception to Dr. K. B. Menon, Sjts. V A. Kesavan Nair, N. A. Krishnan of the Kezhariyur Bomb case who have been recently released and are now in Bombay at the Podar College of Commerce, Matunga to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

WORKERS' RALLY AT KAMGAR MAIDAN: To support the Textile Mill Strike, a workers' rally, under the auspices of the Textile Mill Strike Committee will be held to-day 5-30 p.m. at Kamgar Maidan, Parel. Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, health permitting, will address the meeting.

PRITHVI THEATRE'S "Deewar" in aid of Indian ex-services relief fund to-day at 9-30 a.m. at the Opera House, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia will preside.

ALL-INDIA RADIO, BOMBAY: At 7-45 p.m. to-day Professor Mahajani of Fergusson College, Poona, will broadcast a talk in English, on "The University's Efforts For A Defence Service".

The music concert of D. V. Paluskar which begins at 7-30 p.m. will continue upto 7-45 p.m. only.

AZAD MUSLIM PARTY: Meeting at No. 3 Ghelabhai Street at 9-30 p.m. to-day Moulana Qari Tayeb, Principal of Darul-Ulum-E-Nadva will speak on the present world situation.

ALL-INDIA MANUFACTURERS' ORGANIZATION:

First Quarterly Meeting of the Central Committee of All-India Manufacturers' Organization to-day at 10-30 a.m. at the Office of the Organization, Industrial Assurance Building, Churchgate.

Engineering Exam. Results

BOMBAY, June 8 (API): On account of unforeseen difficulties the results of the Engineering examinations which were to be declared on Monday, the 10th June, 1946, will be declared on a date to be announced hereafter, says a Press Note issued by the Bombay University Registrar.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY—1

SUNDAY, June 9.

244 m (1,231 kc/s) 7-30 a.m. D'amel (Flute) 7.40 News' (M) 7-50 News (G) 8 News (E) 8 15 News (H) 8.30 Allah Rakha 8.45 R C Mehta 9.0 J L Ranade 9.20 Moghubai Kurdikar 11.0 Music From Film 11.45 Raag Malhar 12.15 p.m. D V Paluskar 12.45 News (M) 12.50 News (G) 12.55 News (H) 1.0 Jyotsna Bhole 1.30 News (E) 1.40 Music 4.20 G M Durrani: Dadra 4.40 J L Ranade 5.0 Allah Rakha 5.10 Gammat Jammat (M) 5.45 Air Bhajan Mandali 5.55 Locals 6.0 News (E) 6.10 News (H) 6.15 Geet Aur Bhajan 6.30 G M Durrani 6.50 Bhavgeet 7.0 "Nishat" 7.30 D V Paluskar 8.0 News (M) 8.15 News (G) 8 30 Indians Abroad (Burma) (E) 8.45 English Theatre 9.0 News (H) 9.15 News (E) 9.30 B B C News 9 40 Folk-Songs of India 10-10 Orchestral Music.

B.P.C.C. PRESIDENT

Mr. S. K. Patil, who has been elected the President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

RECEPTION TO NEW B.P.C.C. CHIEF:

Two tea parties have been arranged in honour of Mr. S. K. Patil, President, B.P.C.C., at the Congress House. Sri Nagindas Master, ex-President, B.P.C.C. gives one to-day at 5 p.m. and the other is given by Sri B. N. Maheshwari, Deputy Leader and Sri B. A. Dalal, General Secretary of the Bombay Municipal Congress Party, at 6 p.m. to-morrow.

Nimbkar Starts Hunger Strike

MR. R. S. NIMBKAR, EX-LABOUR ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA COMMENCED HIS FAST ON FRIDAY MID-NIGHT AT THE OFFICE OF THE TEXTILE LABOUR UNION, AT PAREL, OF WHICH HE IS THE SECRETARY.

This step he has taken with a view to bringing about a settlement of the dispute between the management of the Textile Mills and its workers (about 5,000 in number) who are on strike.

It is learnt that if no settlement is arrived at by Monday (June 10) an appeal for 24-hour strike in all local textile mills on Wednesday will be issued.

"FLAGRANT CASE OF LIGHTNING STRIKE"

Bombay Dyeing And Mfg. Co. Mills' Official Version

The Agents of the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co. Ltd., writes:

As several reports have recently appeared in the Press concerning the strike at the Company's Textile Mill, the Board of Directors have authorised the Agents to issue the following statement to enlighten the public as to the true state of affairs.

1. During the night shift of the 15th May, a weaver assaulted a young worker. At the enquiry held the next day, the weaver admitted the assault. In view of the seriousness of such an offence against a fellow worker and of the fact that the employee had on a previous occasion been dismissed for a similar offence and subsequently reinstated as an act of clemency, the Company had no option but to dismiss him.

2. Following upon this some of the weavers created a disturbance. They forced their way into the other departments and finally succeeded in stopping the Mill in spite of the reluctance of the rest of the workers to go out on strike.

3. The next day, those workers and members of the staff who attempted to approach the Mill were forced to turn back and 16 of them were assaulted.

4. This form of physical intimidation has continued ever since, and many more employees have been severely assaulted and their families threatened. A number of them have suffered serious physical injuries.

5. In spite of these difficulties, all the workers have been promptly issued their grain and other rations.

6. From the above, it is clear that this is a flagrant case of an unfounded lightning strike started in contravention of the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act and in defiance of the recent pronouncement of the Government of Bombay, and sustained by the use of intimidation and violence by a minority against the wishes of the majority of workers.

DR. SYED HOSSAIN

Dr. Syed Hossain, who is now touring in India, will arrive in Bombay on Monday 17th instant by the B. B. & C. I. Frontier Mail. He will be staying in Bombay for about 10 days.

LIVE ONLY IN FREE INDIA

BOMBAY, Friday: "Refuse to live in any but a Free India." This message to her countrymen was given by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to-day through the special correspondent of the "Bombay Chronicle" on the eve of the meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress.

Mrs. Naidu left Bombay this evening for Delhi by the Frontier Mail.

Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali also travelled by the same train.

B. B. & C. I. Plans For Immediate Future

The B. B. and C. I. Railway is taking the following steps to improve travel conditions.

An additional train—Rajputana-Sind Mail—is being run between Bombay and Ahmedabad from June 1, and more trains will be put into service as coaching stock becomes available. A gradual policy of reversion to pre-war timings in operating the services is being adopted. Trains are being slightly accelerated, and their running watched before any attempt is made to speed them up further. For instance the down Gujarat Mail is being despatched from Bombay Central 65 minutes later than before and the running time of this train has been lessened by 45 minutes.

High priority has now been given to providing second class sleeping accommodation between Bombay Central and Ahmedabad and Viramgam.

The quota system for third class passengers tickets at Bombay Central has been abolished and tickets are now being freely issued.

Additional staff has also been provided to escort trains on to the platforms and thus prevent the entry into them of unauthorised persons who occupy seats in the railway yard and sell them at the station to bonafide passengers.

MUSLIM NATIONAL GUARDS

Under the auspices of the All-India Muslim League National Guards, a public meeting of the Musalmans of Bombay will be held under the presidentship of Mr. Hasan A. Shaikh, Hon. General Secretary, Bombay Provincial Muslim League, at Kaiser Baugh, Dongri, to-day 9-30 p.m. Mian Khurshid Anwar, Chief Organiser of the All-India Muslim League National Guards would address the meeting. Also at 4-30 p.m. there would be a rally of the National Guards at Anjuman-I-Islam High School Compound when a flag salutation ceremony would take place and display in Lathi, Parade, First Aid would be given.

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RESPONSIBLE GOVT. IN ONE YEAR?

Position Of States In New Set-Up

Constitutional Advisory Committee's Recommendations

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A twelve-month time limit, within which Indian States should overhaul their administrations and raise them to a status of efficiency, was recommended by the States Constitutional Advisory Committee which met to-day at the Taj.

While the phrase "Responsible Government" was scrupulously avoided, it is understood that the Committee expressed themselves of the view that several State Administrations lagged behind their counterpart in British India to such an extent as to invoke not only the interference of the Crown, but the potentially dangerous intervention of British Indian leaders. as evidenced in Kashmir.

The "typhoon of Liberty" that is sweeping Kashmir naturally flitted on the lips of one or two of the outspoken Ministers, but the topic was discreetly skipped over, partly because it was too delicate and partly because the representative of Kashmir was absent.

A VITAL QUESTION

The vital question of the relationship of the Indian States to the proposed Interim Government at the Centre and their status therein was discussed at great length. The Committee is understood to have arrived at some conclusions on the issue of the terms of participation in the contemplated All-India Union Constituent Assembly.

Today's discussions were preceded by an address from Sir Conrad Corfield, Adviser to the Crown Representative, who it is gathered, elucidated certain points mentioned in the Cabinet Mission's statement of May 16 and in the Memorandum on Indian States issued on May 22. A general exchange of views followed Sir Conrad's speech.

Sir Conrad's explanations, particularly on the thorny question of the location of Paramountcy during the interim period, is reported to have left a sour taste in the mouths of the Princes.

SUBJECTS DISCUSSED

Other chief subjects discussed were: the proposed special Committee for joint deliberations between British India and the States on matters of common concern; the proposal to set up a Negotiations Committee for the preliminary stage; terms of participation in the contemplated All-India Union Constituent Assembly; and internal reforms including constitutional reforms in the States.

The conclusions reached today will be placed before the Standing Committee of Ministers to be held on Sunday and before the Standing Committee of the Princes that assembles on the day next.

Actions on the recommendations of the Constitutional Advisory Committee will be taken, it is learnt after the Committees of Ministers and Princes have expressed their views.

Among the Rulers and Ministers who attended today's meeting of the Constitutional Advisory Committee were His Highness the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala (Pro-Chancellor), His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner, His Highness the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar, His Highness the Maharaja of Dungarpur, Sir Manubhai Mehta, Nawab Sahib of Chattari, Sir B. L. Mitter, Mr. N. Madhava Rau, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Sir Mirza Ismail, Nawab Ali Yawar Jung, Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharia, Sardar K. M. Panikkar, Sardar H. S. Malik, Mr. B. H. Zaidi,, Sir Ganga Kaula and Sardar Ranbir Singh.

STATES PEOPLE AND BR. PROPOSALS

NEW DELHI, June 8 (API): The Standing Committee of the States' People's Conference met for three and a half hours this morning and discussed the situation in Indian States.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President, addressed the Committee on developments since the last meeting both in regard to the Cabinet Delegation's proposals and the position in States. He made special reference to the situation in Kashmir.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who was present by special invitation, also addressed the Committee.

A general discussion followed on the Cabinet Mission's proposals as they affected the States.

No final decision was arrived at. The Committee is meeting again tomorrow morning.

CHETTUR'S TOUR

SINGAPORE, June 8 (UPI): Mr. S. K. Chettur, Government of India representative in Malaya, is leaving on a two weeks' tour in Sumatra, Java, British Borneo, Srawak and Hongkong to investigate the conditions of Indians there as the Ad-hoc agent of the Government of India. He wil also study the cases of Indians held on charges of collaboration.

Bulsar's First Citizen Acts As Bhangi

BULSAR, (Surat Dist.) June 6. (A.P.I.): The President of the Bulsar Municipality performed the duties of a Bhangi to-day in his town.

Mr. Janardan Desai, had been receiving ferquent complaints from a citizen that the Municipal Bhangis did not do the job properly. When he got the same complaint to-day, Mr. Desai himself went to the house of the citizen and cleaned his latrine.

States In New Order Of Things In India.

Nehru Formulates Three-Fold Objectives

NEW DELHI, June 8 (A.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressing the General Council of the All-India States People's Conference this afternoon referred to the "explosive background in the Indian States" and reaffirmed the objective of the Conference as responsible government in the States under the aegis of the ruler as a constitutional head, but made it clear that "the only ultimate rights we recognise are the rights of the people".

"That objective continues till it is changed," Pandit Nehru said speaking in Hindustani. "I wish to make this clear because of recent events in Kashmir. Those events have not changed our objective, though there is a growing feeling for change. Ultimately, of course, it will be for the people of the States to decide about the future of the head of their State. There is much talk about dynastic rights and the like. While we have accepted the continuance of the ruler as a constitutional head, it must be made perfectly clear that the only ultimate rights we recognise are the rights of the people. Everything else must give way to them. Sovereignty must reside in the people and not in any individual."

IMMEDIATE PROBLEMS

The immediate problems before us are (1) making of an Indian Constitution; (2) arrangements for the interim period; (3) democratisation of the States to bring them up to the common level of the rest of India.

It has been one of the fundamental policies of the States people that in the Constitution-Making Body their elected representatives must take part. They will not submit to their fate being decided by their rulers or by the rulers' nominees. We hold by that.

It is clear that when a Federal Union is established each unit will have equal rights. There will be no paramountcy of one part over another. This presumes, of course, equal development and democracy in all the parts. There will be no paramountcy as it exists today, or it may be said that paramountcy for the whole of India will vest in the Federal Union Government.

INTERIM ARRANGEMENTS

During the interim period some kind of 'adhoc' arrangement will have to be made. Whatever this arrangement is going to be, the states people should not be left out of it. It is essential that there should be a unified policy even during this interim period between the Provisional Government and the States, and that in the formation of this policy the Statee people should have a considerable vioce. It is not possible even during this period to continue the present arrangements. Even if to some extent the old form prevails the content of it must undergo a complete change.

There has been nothing so reactionary in India as the Political Department. It must be possible to have a joint committee, representative of the Provisional Government and the States, to consider all common problems and develop a unified policy. In this committee the principle of thte representation of the Indian States must be accepted. How this should be done is a matter for consideration. The object should be to avoid two kinds of deadlocks: A deadlock between the Provisional Government and the States, and a deadlock between the people of the States and their rulers.

IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE

The difficulty as it faces us today is largely due to the autocratic character of the States Governments. If there had been democracy there no difficulty would have arisen. Therefore for this reason as well as others it is exceedingly important that urgent steps should be taken to introduce Democratic and Responsible Government in the States. As soon as the Government and the people are one, most problems vanish. That should be the immediate objective.

In regard to many matters which normally come under paramountcy such as succession, maladministration etc., they may well be referred to a tribunal or to the Federal Court for decision.

SITUATION IN KASHMIR

I have referred to Kashmir. Many alarming reports have come to us about recent events there. Some of them have been contradicted. I have been trying to find out the truth of what happened and if I find that I have been responsible for any wrong statement I shall certainly correct it. In such matters there is both exaggeration on the one side and an attempt to hide and distort what is happening on the other. It is difficult to find the golden mean. Obviously, it is necessary even in the interest of the State Administration to have an impartial inquiry into these events.

But an inquiry is not enough when from day to day conflict takes place. Our colleague and comrade, the Vice-President of the All-India States People's Conference, Sheikh Mohammad Abdulla, is in prison with a large number of his co-workers and it is stated that there are going to be trials. Obviously there will be no peace in Kashmir if trials and convictions of popular leaders continue. The British Government has repeatedly played that game and failed. The Kashmir Government is hardly likely to succeed. To Sheikh Abdulla and the people of Kashmir we send our greetings.

DIVIDE AND RULE

One aspect of the Kashmir troubles demands our attention. That is the tendency, often encouraged by those in authority in all States, to support faction or communalism. The

(Continued on Page 13.)

NO ISOLATED DIRECT ACTION BY STATES' PEOPLES

Sardar Patel Says Congress Will Tackle Princely Order As A Whole

NEW DELHI, June 8 (A.P.I.): Addressing the General Council of the All-India States People's Conference this afternoon Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel advised States' subjects not to get involved in isolated direct actions in states at the present moment, but to be patient and carry on agitation peacefully for responsible government

The time had arrived, Sardar Patel said, when it was necessary for the Indiai people to deal with the states problem on the basis of a collective approach to the Princes as a whole and not to fritter away their energies in isolated battles.

Over 120 members of the Council representing States from all over India attended the meeting.

Sardar Patel said that his experience for many years had been that the British always prevented Congress intercession in Indian states to bring about any kind of settlement between the ruler and ruled. The British had always sided the rulers in the suppression of the people's rights. Congress realised that the States' problem could ot be solved unless British mperialism was eliminated from India and today there were many rulers who wished every success to the Congress in its struggle for achievement of complete freedom. In the success of the Congress they saw freedom for themselves. There were other rulers who, while trying to be free themselves, kept their people enslaved, but they were also changing.

PEACE WITH PRINCES

The problem in Indian States Sardar Patel continued, was difficult in that the people there had to fight two forces, one, their own autocratic rulers and the other the British authority that backed those rulers. It was thus clear that there could be no deliverance for subjects in the States unless the Paramountcy which protected the rulers was removed. "We do not want to start any movement in the states," he said. He added: "We have not to make settlement with individual states but with the entire Princely Order at one time. There are so many of them and they cannot be tackled individually."

Sovereignty, Sardar Patel said, should rest in the people and not with individual rulers. He believed Princes were realising the change that was sweeping forward and would adapt themselves to the new order that was coming. In spite of much repression in many states he was not aware of any instance in which the subjects rose in revolt to do away with the ruler. In a free India, Sardar Patel was sure, Princes would be guided by a real spirit of patriotism and love of their subject. But that change could come only if India was free and the British quit.

FAMOUS AMERICAN PLAY ON BOMBAY STAGE

I.P.T.A. To Stage "Waiting For Lefty"

In the wake of the success of "They came to a City" the English group of the People's Theatre is presenting a new English play in the third week of June at Sunderbai Hall.

The play chosen this time is Clifford Odetts' famous play "Waiting for Lefty". Dealing with the working class movement this play has been a great success both in America and England and its author has earned the title of being the "Shakespeare of the Progressive movement." For the People's Theatre, it has been produced and directed

ZOHRA SEIGAL

by Dr. Mulkraj Anand, the well-known novelist, who has been closely associated with the Unity Theatre in England. And the cast of the play is headed by Zohra Seigal and Ramesh Thapar, both of whom earned plaudits for their performances in "They came to a City". The other equally important members of the cast are Mrs. Noorco Rajabali, Miss Neela Jane Mudgal, Rusi Sethna, Bijur, Zaka Rahimtulla, Dick Billimoria, Phiroz Misri and Bakul Khote.

"Waiting for Lefty" will be staged at Sunderbai Hall on Friday 21st, Sat. 22nd, Sunday 23rd, Monday 24th June.

Forward Bloc Condemns Cabinet Proposals

Lays Down Minimum Conditions For Indian Co-Operation

A strong plea to the Indian National Congress and other revolutionary bodies in India not to be bamboozled by the offer of the Cabinet Mission was made in the main political resoluton passed at the meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Forwar Bloc, which started its deliberations at Bhuleshwar Bombay on Saturday afternoon.

Sardar Sardul Singh Cavishar presided.

The resolution stated "inter-alia" that only British vested interests and their Indian counterparts would benefit by the acceptance of the offer.

It urged the Congress and other political organisations to prepare the country for the final battle to wrest power from the unwilling hands of the British.

Fourteen members of the Working Committee and twelve invitees were present. Messrs. R. S. Ruikar and H. V. Kamath were unable to attend, but the former is expected to arrive today.

FORWARD BLOC VINDICATED

The resolution passed by the Committee stated that the Forward Bloc emphatically believed in and struggled for the inalienable right of the Indian people to complete, indivisible and sovereign independence. The basis of its policy has anti-compromise and unrelenting struggle against imperialism, as a result of which it was still under a ban while other political bodies had been legalised.

The stand of the Forward Bloc had been completely vindicated by the "Quit India" demands of the Indian National Congress, which had been sanctified by the blood of the August martyrs. Above all the heroism and unparalleled fight of Netaji and the I.N.A. against British imperialism beyond the frontiers of India had made the "Quit India" demand irrevocable and irresistible.

MASSES ON THE MOVE

A new revolutionary upsurge was raging throughout the world, and the oppressed and toiling masses were on their final march for the achievement of freedom from imperialist oppression. As a result of the mighty efforts of Netaji and the I.N.A. and the August revolution India had been swept by a new revolutionary wave, unprecedented in its history.

The Indian masses were stirred to their very depths for the final battle for freedom. The working class had begun a series of economic strikes as a precursor to a nation-wide political movement. The peasants and the youth were similarly in ferment. On the other hand the toiling masses were facing an economic and political blast of an unprecedented character. Famine was again staring the country in the face.

MACHIAVELLIAN DESIGNS

In these circumstances the Working Committee was of the opinion that the Machiavellian designs of British imperialism in the form of the Cabinet Mission's proposals were primarily intended to destroy the revolutionary heritage of the Azad Hind Fouj and the August revolution, and to consolidate the position of weakened British imperialism under the cloak of the Constituent Assembly. The proposals sought to perpetuate the slavery of India in new forms.

Historically the Constituent Assembly presupposed the liquidation of the administrative machine which ought to be replaced by a Provisional National Government in which all power must naturally be vested. It was this Government which should convene the Constituent Assembly on the basis of adult universal suffrage as full sovereign body free to draw the future constitution of the country.

INDIAN INDEPENDENCE

The Working Committee found that not even a formal declaration of Indian independence was made by the British Parliament and India was being asked to believe that power was being transferred to her hands. India was further asked to elect a Constitution-Making body while British troops, the final and most formidable sanction of British domination, were being maintained in spite of the united demand of the Indian people to the contrary.

The whole structure of the Constitution Making body was built on a communal basis, which would vitiate the national character of the Constituent Assembly and deal a grievous blow to Indian nationalism.

The co-operation of the Indian National Congress in the scheme would ony jeopardise its national character, undermine its fighting strength and reduce it to a communal body.

SCREEN FOR IMPERIALISM

The Indian States, the relics of feudalism and autocracy, had been allowed to participate in the Constitution-Making Body through the nominees of the Princes and not the representatives of the people and they would be merely so many stooges of British imperialism.

No time-limit had been fixed or the completion of the labours of this body; in the meantime the British Raj would function in the name of Indian nationalism, which would be used as a screen for imperialist domination and exploitation. India would be involved in a premature civil war and the anti-imperialist front would be disrupted and communal strife would be accentuated. Thus none but British vested interests and their Indian counterpart would benefit as the major problem of economic freedom would be relegated into the background.

The Congress and the nation had to be saved from the death-clutches of constitutionalism and reformism leading to the abandonment of the revolutionary struggle against imperialism.

The country was today more powerful than ever before and the international situation demanded that India should not agree to anything which was not based entirely on the "Quit India" demand according to which all power should be vested in the workers in the fields and the factories.

DEMANDS FORMULATED

The Working Committee therefore put forward the folloing demands: 1. immediate declaration of Indian independence; 2. full sovereignty of the Constituent Assembly; 3. immediate withdrawal of British troops; 4. establishment of a Provisional National Government to which all power must be immediately transferred, 5. election of the Constituent Assembly on the basis of universal adult franchise and joint electorates; 6. no groupings and no communal representation.

In conclusion the resolution urged the safeguard of the rights of all minorities, economic, political, cultural and linguistic, by the Constituent Assembly.

As long as the demands stated above were not fulfilled it was the task of the Congress and all revolutionaries in the country to reject the proposals and to prepare for the final battle for wresting power.

The Conference will meet again today at 9 a.m.

Mrs. HANSA MEHTA

Mrs. Hansa Mehta is returning today from her visit to New York as a representative of India on the Sub-Commission on Human Rights of the U.N.O. Conference. The draft Charter of Women's rights and responsibilities prepared by the All-India Women's Conference which she placed before the Sub-Commission was much appreciated by the members of the Sub-Commission. The Chinese members of the Sub-Commission asked for permission to translate the Charter word for word in their own language.

A.I.C.C. May Meet In Ahmedabad

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, June 8.

It is reliably learnt that the A.I.C.C. is most likely to be held in Ahmedabad in July. An informal invitation has been sent to the Congress Working Committee through Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel by the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee. Eighty per cent of Congressmen expect that the next session will meet here.

TEST FOR BRITISH SINCERITY

Sardul Singh On Cabinet Mission's Proposals

That it would be quite wrong to regard the Forward Bloc as in anyway being opposed to the Congress was the view expressed by Sardar Sardulsingh Caveesher, President of the Forward Bloc, at a reception given to him at the Congress House on Saturday evening.

Mr. Nagindas Master, who was the host welcomed Sardar Sardulsingh and eulogised his services to the country.

In the course of a brief reply, Sardar Sardulsingh said that none but an enemy of the country would oppose the Congress. He and his colleagues of the Forward Bloc regarded themselves primarily as Congressmen, as servants of the Congress. If they had occasional differences with other Congressmen, it was like a quarrel beween brothers.

He then commented on the situation presented by the Cabinet proposals. Mr. Jinnah had consistently opposed the Congress and it would be very difficult to work with him in running the interim Centre. He was of the view that the British Government was not quite sincere in its protestations. If they were, they should have called Maulana Azad, the head of the organisation which had swept the polls and commanded the allegiance of the overwhelming majority of the people of this country, and handed over the reins of power to him. That was the democratic way.

Meanwhile he urged them to be prepared in case they had to face another struggle for freedom

STATES IN NEW ORDER OF THINGS IN INDIA

(Continued from Page 12.)

policy of divide and rule has always been a favourite one of rulers all over the world. We must beware of that and we of the States People's Conference should specially avoid anything that savours of communalism. We stand for freedom of the people apart from any religion or creed, and equal rights for all. To give as examples two major States, in India, we stand for exactly the same thing in Hyderabad and Kashmir, or in any other State, and that is the people's rule and sovereignty.

BIG THINGS AHEAD

Big things are going to happen in India, though what exactly they will be, I do not know, but it is clear that ultimately what will count is the strength of an organisation of the people. Therefore we must concentrate on spreading and strengthening the All-India States People's Conference which has already grown so rapidly and so well. Let us make it not only the powerful voice of the people, but also the weapon to reach their objective.

CABINET PROPOSALS

I have not discussed deliberately what the immediate future may decide—as to the acceptance and working out or the rejection of the proposals for a Constituent Assembly and a Provisional Government. The major decision in regard to that will have to be made soon by the National Congress and that decision is bound to affect us in all the States. Whatever that decision may be, its consequences will be far-reaching. It may lead to some kind of equllibrium or instability or conflict. We must be prepared for all these consequences.

ASTONISHING PART

Speaking of the work of the British Cabinet Delegation during the last two and a half months, Pandit Nehru said the most astonishing part of "this long-drawn-out performance" had been the absence of the representatives of the States people from any of these deliberations. "The States people", he said, "claim to speak for themselves and they will see to it that they are heard. No one else, and certainly not their rulers, can speak for them."

"It is true", he went on, "that the elemental forces that are shaping India's destiny are much too powerful to be conrolled or diverted by the rulers or by any one else. Nevertheless, it is odd that it should be argued that the rulers themselves should decide the fate of nearly a hundred million people."

CASE OF HYDERABAD

Referring to Hyderabad, he said it was called the premier State of India but was also in many ways most feudal and backward. "Alone among the big States of India it has not yet even evolved any kind of elected or semi-elected Assembly. Alone also it has yet not removed the long existing ban on the State Congress. This backward State claims independence for itself when the British go. How long this fictitious independence can last is another matter. We remember a statement made by the Nizam about two years ago that he depended on the British for protection and, therefore, British overlordship should continue. It was a frank admission. Well, it is certain enough now that the British will quit India. What then of this protection and what of independence in the State? These are fantastic assertions unrelated to facts or reality. That reality is that none of the States can be independent or can go out of a Federal India. If that is so, as it is, then everything that we do now must take us to that end of a Federal Union of India of autonomous units with a democratic structure of Government everywhere responsible to the people.

"Many rulers recognise, however regretfully, that this is inevitable. But they imagine that it will take a considerable time and that there will be many stages, but the march of events in India and the work does not permit of any tarrying during this journey. We have lingered already much too long and those who want to take things leisurely even now will be pushed by events."

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ON WITH THE SHOW !

"SARDI" ANSWERS A READER

*

From My Post Bag

I reproduce, below, a letter addressed to the Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle":—

Sir,—In the last issue of "Sunday Chronicle", your film columnist 'Sardi' has made an observation which, I dare say, is baseless. And for making this statement I quote no other authority than that of the author of "And One Did Not Come Back."

While 'Sardi' alleges that Shantaram is not faithful to Abbas' book, Abbas in his article "Six Blind men of Hindustan" published in "Mike" has emphatically averred that "Dr. Kotnis is NOT essentially the story of a medical mission—Shantaram's picture is not another "Mission to Moscow." As a dramatized biography, it is just what it claims to be—'Dr. Kotnis Ki Amar Kahani" It has to be judged in that context and no other. Not Pandit Nehru but Dwarkanath Kotnis is the hero of the picture."

In view of this statement by the author of "Dr. Kotnis", isn't it wrong to condemn Shantaram for distortion and unfaithfulness? I would request Sardi not to confuse Abbas' book which essentially records the history of the medical mission with the picture "Dr. Kotnis" which records mainly the individual life of Dr. Kotnis. And, in the end may I request Sardi not to cry over the distortion of Abbas' book when Abbas has categorically stated: "Then there are those who came to me and offer condolence on the brutal manner in which Shantaram is supposed to have "murdered" the story. So far five directors—including myself—have produced stories written by me. I wish I could supply them—including myself—the same weapon with which Shantaram has "Butchered" the story of Dr. Kotnis."

In view of Abbas' attitude to the picture, would I be wrong if I say that Sardi's comments on the adaptation of the story are baseless and meaningless?

(Sd.) K. S. PRABHU.

What Raised The Hornet's Nest .....

The following extract is the passage from my tabloid review which has provoked Reader Prabhu's comments::

Abbas Story Distorted

Rajkamal's DR. KOTNIS KI AMAR KAHANI, is not quite a faithful adaptation of Ahmed Abbas's book "....And One Did Not Come Back". The author in his story, gave prominence to the Congress, which, some years ago, sent out a Medical Mission to suffering China. Shantaram, on the other hand, for some strange reason, has thought it fit to omit even the slightest mention of the Congress, and has entirely neglected the part played by politicians, such as Nehru, who inspired the Mission.

My Reply

While thanking Reader Prabhu for the zeal with which he seems to have read my brief critique of "Dr. Kotnis", I must bring home to him the following points in defence of myself and for the satisfaction of such of my readers as have faith in my judgment of films. I hope these points will make it clear to him to them, that my observations of the film are neither baseless nor meaningless, but that it is his own comments which fall into such a category.

POINT 1: My observation that the Kotnis film is not quite a faithful adaptation of Abbas's book, is BASED on the fact of Shantaram's omission of all mention of the Congress and the prominent personalities, such as Nehru, who inspired the Mission and who are to be found featured prominently in the book.

Distortion, according to the Oxford Dictionary MEANS something "pulled or twisted out of shape, misrepresented, or garbled." Any fair-thinking person will admit that Shantaram, by his abovementioned omission, has, partly, twisted the story, and that by failing to present, visually or verbally, those who deserve and have, in the book, been given credit for sending the Medical Mission to China, he has misrepresented the manner in which the Mission was brought into being. Hence, my calling—the film version a "distortion" of the original, has a BASIS and a MEANING.

POINT 2: Reader Prabhu quotes the author of "....And One Did Not Come Back", as averring that "DR. KOTNIS is not, essentially, the story of a Medical Mission..... As a dramatized biography, it is just what it claims to be—Dr. Kotnis Ki Amar Kahani. It has to be judged in that context and no other...."

Confrere Abbas is perfectly well entitled to approve of the manner in which his book has been transcribed to the screen. But, it does not, necessarily, make it binding on his readers, or film-critics, to concur with him in his approval when comparing the book with its celluloid adaptation GEORGE BERNARD SHAW IS REPORTED TO HAVE EXPRESSED HIS SATISFACTION WITH PASCAL'S TREATMENT OF HIS "CAESAR AND CLEOPATRA". THIS, HOWEVER, HAS NOT PREVENTED THE ENGLISH PRESS FROM, FOR THE MOST PART, CONDEMNING THE FILM OUTRIGHT.

Furthermore, I claim, with all due respects to my esteemed colleague, that no writer, producer or any other person connected, intimately or remotely, with a film production, has the right to lay down the rule as to the context in which a photoplay is to be judged. If the yard stick of criticism were to be provided by those who contribute, in some capacity or other, to the making of a picture, I fear that the fount of criticism would run dry and there woud be nothing but superlative praise for every screen monstrosity perpetrated!

POINT 3: "Not Pandit Nehru but Dwarkanath Kotnis is the hero of the picture", the author has been reported to have written. I entirely agree with him. My comment that the part played by politicians such as Nehru, who inspired the Mission, had been entirely neglected in the picture, was a BARE STATEMENT OF FACT, which nobody can deny. Whatever other film-scribes may have said, I, personally, cannot, by any stretch of imagination, be said to have suggested that Pandit Nehru should have been made the hero. If at all the statement carried any implication, it was merely that the Congress Members, who inspired the Mission and were mentioned in the book, might, at least, have been given some mention in the film, as was their due.

POINT 4: Reader Prabhu requests me "not to cry over the distortion of Abass's book," when the author himself has approved of it. Here, I must reiterate my statement that while the author has every right to approve of the film adaptation, if he so wishes, I also have the right to differ from him even though it is his brain-child and not mine which has been "butchered". Denied this right of free judgment, I should not be a film-critic but rather a "yes-man", I prefer to be the former.

I hope the foregoing points have made it clear to Reader Prabhu that my observation in the matter of the distortion of Ahmed Abbass's original story, wherein he gives the Congress Members their due, have a BASIS and a MEANING. It is precisely his criticism of my comments, which lacks these qualities. I also hope that his concern for the film is purely altruistic.—SARDI.

N. B. I must apologize to my readers for the omission of the customary "Views", due to lack of space. These will appear, as usual, next week.

INDUSTRIES AND SUPPLIES OFFICES STAFF UNION

Shri R. K. Karanjia, President of the newly formed Union of the Industries, Supplies and Allied Offices Staff Union of the Central Government, has issued the following Press statement.

"The bosses of the Industries and Civil Supplies and Allied Departments of the Government of India—whose activities have been the subject of repeated exposures even in the friendly Anglo-Indian press—have now launched a campaign to break the newly-formed union of their clerical and so-called inferior staff.

"News was recently announced that the latter, have been driven by the nepotism, favouritism, discrimination and a host of grievances against their masters, to form a union within the legitimate boundaries of the Indian Trade Union Act of 1926 on a model constitution lent to them by the Government of Bombay.

"Evidently, the bureaucrats of the departments concerned regard this Union as a threat to their mismanagement. They are resorting to every means including favouritism, promises of permanancy and increment, blacklegging and quislingcraft to break the Union.

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FRANCE BLAMES SIAM FOR CLASH

WASHINGTON, June 8. (A.P.A.): France has charged Siam with responsibility for the recent armed clashes on the Siamese-Indo-China frontier, and has asked the United States to intervene with the Bangkok Government, it was learned Friday night.

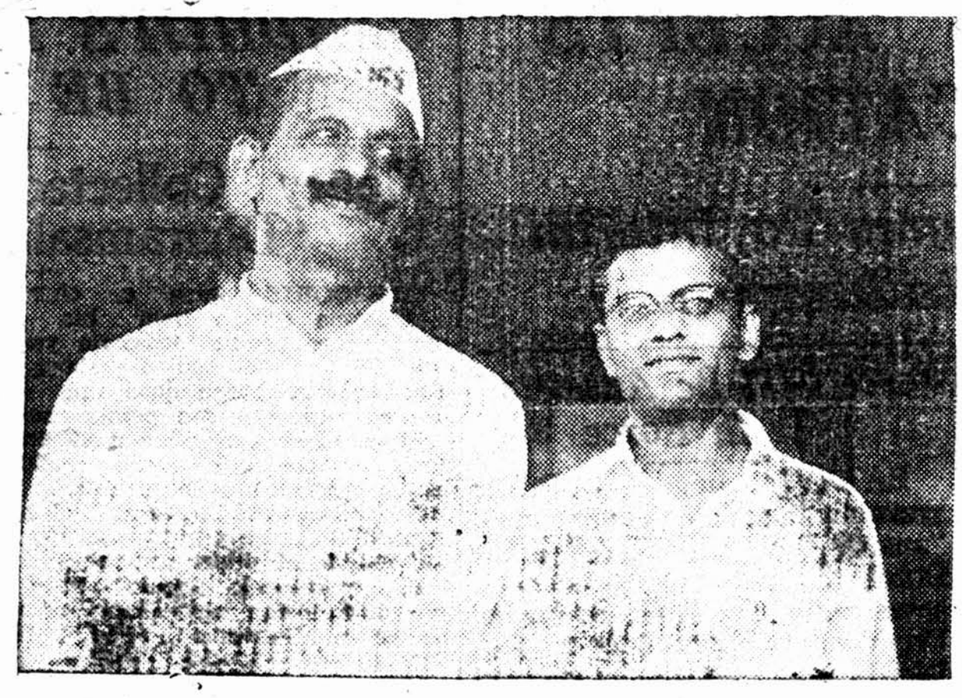
Both the State Department and the French Embassy confirmed that Henri Bonnet, the French Ambassador, had delivered a note to the United States answering the recent American inquiry on the Siamese situation.

Neither, however, would disclose its contents.

Informed sources, who asked for anonymity, said however, that the note asserted that the recent French attacks on Siamese territory had been preceded by a number of raids on Indo-China territory by Annamites, aided by Siamese and Japanese troops.

The French note was reported to have contended that in crossing the border, the French exercised the "Right of Pursuit" under International law, because they were continuing an attack begun when raiding bands of Annamites attacked an Indo-China town.

Informed sources said the French charged Siam with promoting border incidents to arouse world-wide sympathy for Siamese claims to permanent possession of Indo-China territory, acquired with Japanese assistance in 1941.



Joint General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C.: Mr. S. L. Silam and Mr. Purushottam Thakur.

N. IRELAND UNIONIST WINS BY-ELECTION

BELFAST (Northern Ireland), June 7 (Reuter): Northern Ireland Unionists have won back the County Down seat in the British House of Commons vacant through the death of Dr. James Little, Independent Unionist.

The by-election result announced tonight is Mr. C. H. Mullan (Unionist) 50,699; Mr. D. L. Donnelly (Labour) 28,846; Mr. J. H. Little (Independent Unionist) 16,895; Mr. James Brown (Democratic Unionist) 2,125.

Mr. J. H. Little is the late Dr. Little's son.

Down returns two seats to the British House and Northern Ireland as a whole twelve.

Mr. Brown forfeits his deposit of £150.

"Real Bond Of Servitude"

Iraq Leader Demands Abolition Of British Treaty Of Alliance

BAGHDAD, June 8. (A.P.A.): Mohammed Mahdi Kubba, Leader of the Independence Party of Iraq, declared last night the "Treaty of Alliance with Britain is a real bond of servitude for Iraq and must be abolished and substituted by United Nations Charter arrangements."

Speaking at a party rally, he accused Britain of converting Palestine into a "formidable military base against the Middle East while America likewise is capitalising in Zionist Palestine to overwhelm the Middle East economically."

"Only a sacred, bloody struggle will save Palestine and all Arab nations from the fatal danger of absorption and subjugation, he added.

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BENTHALL ACCEPTS ADJUDICATION

But Would Not Agree To Interim Relief To Railwaymen

CALCUTTA, June 8 (API): According to Mr. V. R. Kallappa, M.L.A., (C.P.), President of the B. N. Railway Indian Labour Union, Sir Edward Benthall, Member for War Transport, Government of India, to-day stated that he had no objection to refer the railway dispute to adjudication.

Mr. Kalappa said that Sir Edward emphasised that he had already agreed to such adjudication, and he was prepared to implement what he had stated.

Sir Edward, however, said that he had not agreed to interim relief at a non-recurring cost of Rs. 9,00,00,000 and recurring expenditure of nearly Rs. 20,00,00,000.

He said that it was upto the Standing Railway Finance Committee to consider the financial implications of the Federation's demands.

Mr. Kalappa said that Sir Edward said that it was open to railwaymen to bring their claims before the adjudicator.

"WAIT FOR A FEW MONTHS"

WARDHA, June 8 (API): Mr. Anantasayanam Ayyangar, M.L.A. (Central), and a member of the Standing Finance Committee for Railways, expressed the view to-day that the Railwaymen would lose nothing by postponing their strike. Interviewed by the "Associated Press of India" Mr. Ayyangar said: "Nothing would be lost by waiting for a few months when the political situation will certainly change."

Mr. Ayyangar stated that the Standing Committee which is meeting in Delhi on June 10 would consider the financial implications of the Railwaymen's demands. "Indian Railwaymen", he added, "must moderate their demands as the pyamaster of all the railways—the third class passenger—is in an awful flight and his amenities have first to be attended to. I do not believe in small concessions being made from time to time by the Government; there is not much wisdom in pressing for small interim arrangements. The new popular Government which will shortly take charge of the administration can boldly take up the responsibility for improving the conditions of service in the Railways."

COMMUNALISM IN LABOUR DISPUTE

CALCUTTA, June 8. (A.P.I.): Mr. Md. Nural Huda, Vice-President, All-India Railways Muslim Employees League in a statement to the press says:—

"I saw the highest railway authorities concerned in connection with the threatened All-India railway strike and in course of my discussions I was given the assurance that as far as those employees who wanted to join work at the time of the proposed strike were concerned, the authorities would render every possible legal help and protection and would safeguard their legitimate rights and interest in the event of any undue pressure or co-ercion on the part of the strikers and their "supporters."

Appeal To Railwaymen

CALCUTTA, June 8 (API): An appeal to the employees of the East India Railway to "consider the consequences of the proposed strike in relation to the serious food situation prevailing in the country," has been made by the General Manager of the E. I. Railway, Rai Bahadur N. C. Ghosh, in an open letter addressed to the employees to-day.

Similar appeals have also been made by the General Managers of the B. N. and B. A. Railways to their workmen.

GURUSWAMI'S POSER

Why Offer So-called Interim Settlement

WARDHAGANJ, June 8 (API): Mr. Guruswami, General Secretary of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, when asked about any possibility of averting the threatened railway strike, said: "The least that Government can do is to agree to adjudication of issues instead of side-tracking them by the so-called interim settlement offers."

Mr. Guruswami said that unless there was a radical change in the outlook of those responsible for policy of the Railway administration, there did not seem to be any possibility of a compromise without undertaking a struggle.

Justifying the Railwaymen's decision to go on strike, Mr. Guruswami said that the demands of Railway workers were fundamental and the present decision of the Railwaymen's Federation was the culmination of 25 years of continuous and patient negotiations with the Railway Board. The responsibility for the strike, Mr. Guruswamy concluded, will not be on the Railwaymen but on Government.

Force Will Be Answered With Force

BATAVIA, June 8. (A.P.A.): Warning that Indonesians would "answer force with force" if the Dutch did not recognise their sovereignty, Dr. R. I. Soekarno, President, announced in a Jogjakarta broadcast to-day the formation of a Republican Defence Council declaring "our country is in danger" The Council includes army, Government and political party representatives.

Parsons' Protest Stirs South Africa

JOHANNESBURG, (Reuter): Great public interest has been aroused in South Africa by the Rev. Michael Scott's refusal to pay taxes as a protest against the South African Government's "bad faith" in its dealings with the non European population.

Mr. Scott has received letters from all parts of South Africa some encouraging him in his decision to pay the amounts due from him in direct taxation to "institutions serving the neglected sections of the South African population" instead of to the Receiver of Revenue. Other letter-writers have been abusive.

One woman wrote: "I agree with your protest against the injustice under which the non-European population of the Union suffer. I feel very strongly about the matter and I know many other South Africans feel the same, though we do not do anything practical to show our disapproval of the Government's policy"

One clergyman wrote: "I know you don't want publicity for its own sake, but on the other hand I imagine that your letter was not only an attempt to honour your conscience. Constitutionally you have not a leg to stand on, but that does not matter. If we all stuck to the constitution, zeal for radical change would never be kindled. You have struck out a new line, and by action have made a challenge to the powers that be which will have to be answered.

KARCHI, June 8, (A.P.I.): A fresh consignment of over 400 pounds of pencillin was flown to Karachi during this week by a Dutch air liner through Amsterdam from U.S.A. The drug was flown from here to Calcutta for distribution among the hospitals.

GANDHIJI'S MUSSOORIE WISH TO BE FULFILLED

Money Collected For Noncommunal "Dharamsala" For The Poor

MUSSOORIE, June 8. (A.P.I.): Mahatma Gandhi held his last prayer meeting in Mussoorie yesterday. He told the audience about the work that has been done in connection with the two points raised by him, namely, erecting a 'Dharamshala' for the poor and building better quarters for the coolies.

As regards the latter it had been decided that the project was too big for individual effort and that the U.P. Government should be approached. There were plenty of rich people in Mussoorie; it was their duty to see that the coolies had better quarters.

As for the "Dharamshala" a committee had been formed and money collected. When the "Dharamshala" would materialise rested with them. He had suggested that the "Dharamshala" should be such that a person like him could stay there without any hesitation. All that was required was a clean well-ventilated building. He would much rather stay in a place built for the poor. Such a building would be an inducement for him to come to Mussoorie again. Some one had taken exception to the word "Dharamshala". The critic said it meant a place for the Hindus only. That was not his conception. Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christian, Parsis, Jews, all should be able to come and stay there provided they were poor.

They would have to cook their own food, and as for Harijans for him everybody was a Harijan. He had said that a religion which made distinctions of high and low was no religion.

He had suggested that all of them should become Harijans voluntarily, and among Harijans too Bhangis. Lord Shiva was called Bhangi because he had the intoxication of the good of the creation. Therefore, by becoming Bhangis they would become servants and lovers of humanity. The service rendered by the Bhangis was the most useful for humanity. So there could be no discrimination against Harijans in the "Dharamshala" that was contemplated

NO DISCRIMINATION

Another friend had written to him that there were already several "Dharamasalas" in Mussoorie one for Arya Samajists, one for Sikhs and so on. Why add another when even those in existence lay vacant for most of the time because they were meant for one sect or another. The "Dharamsala" of his conception would be open to all without any discrimination of cast colour or creed. If they were not prepared for that he would advise them to dissolve the committee and return to their respective donors the money that had been collected. Friends had warned him against coming to Mussoorie the seat of fashion and frivolity. He did not grudge them amusement provided it was innocent. If their enjoyment was tainted they would never be able to build the kind of place that he had suggested and keep it up. As such they would have no time to think of the poor. The management of such a "Dharamshala" would be even more difficult than building it. They would have to be ever watchful so that it served the purpose for which it was built. Otherwise he would feel sorry if the money wasted. They had attended the prayers for several days. If they had really come to hear "Ram Nam" in their hearts they could certainly do what he had asked in the name of Rama and his creation. He also expected them to offer prayers in their own homes regularly, morning and evening. There was no need for them to learn the Sanskrit slokas, if they did not wish to." "Ramdhun" was enough. The essence of all prayers was to establish God in their hearts. If they succeeded in doing that, all would be well with them with the society and the world.

ANANDA MOHAN SAHAY FOR INDIA

SINGAPORE, June 8 (UPI): Mr. Ananda Mohan Sahay, a prominent member of the Azad Hind Cabinet and for many years the Indian Congress representative in Japan and China, who was released from the Outram Road Prison on March 30, will be leaving for India next Tuesday accompanied by his daughter Asha Sahay, an officer in the Rani of Jhansi Regiment, and his younger brother Satyadev Sahay, Secretary of the Department of Intelligence, Indian Independence League Headquarters. It is learnt that there are no objections to their return to India now.

PARIS, June 8, (Reuter): General Maurice Guillaume, who conducted North-Africa affairs in Marshal Petain's Cabinet during the occupation, has been arrested by the French Security Police on charges of intellegence with the enemy.

'QUAKE HAVOC IN EASTERN TURKEY

ANKRA, June 8, (Reuter): According to the latest reports 833 people were killed, 349 injured and 1991 houses destroyed in last Saturday's earthquake in Eastern Turkey.

Tara Singh's 'Infructous' Talks With Viceroy

AMRITSAR, June 8. (A.P.I.) Master Tara Singh told the A. P. I. today that his latest talks with the Viceroy and the Cabinet Mission were infructous and, therefore, the situation remained the same as it was before. Meanwhile he is holding consultation with prominent Akali leaders who have gathered here for the Panthic Conference. He will make a statement to he Conference relating to the talks he had had with the Viceroy and the Cabinet Mission with regard to the position of Sikhs in the future constitution of India.

JAVA AND MADOERA IN STATE OF SIEGE

BATAVIA, June 8, (Reuter): The Indonesian President Doctor I. R. Soekarno proclaimed on the radio last night from Jogjakarta a state of siege throughout Java and Madoera. He added that the people should be prepared for eventualities though the discussions with Dutch were still in progress.

Television Flashes

LONDON, June 8, (Reuter): Television flashes were again on the screens of many Television sets in Britain this week-end after six years of inactivity.

The owners of sets will reap the benefits of research during the period stimulated by the needs of the war.

RINTY MONAGHAN BEATS WORLD FLYWEIGHT CHAMPION

BELFAST, (Northern Ireland) June 7, (Reuter): Jackie Paterson, the Glasgow World Flyweight Champion was beaten by Rinty Monaghan of Northern Ireland in Belfast tonight. Paterson retired at the end of the seventh round with a cut over the eye.

The cheering crowd called on Monaghan for song which he gave from the ring.

The Medina, the French Fly and Bantam Weight Champion, lost to Bunty Doran (Ireland) the referee stopping the fight at the end of the sixth round due to the damaged state of Medina's left eye.

Medina protested vainly when the referee announced the decision.

Wanted Clear-Cut Declaration Of Independence

All-India Students Express Dissatisfaction Over Cabinet Mission's Award

NAGPUR, June 7 (A.P.I.): A resolution expressing dissatisfaction over the recent proposals of the Cabinet Mission and characterising them as designed to perpetuate British imperialist rule in India in another form was passed at the resumed session of the All-India Students' Federation Convention today, attended by 500 delegates. Sixty girl students from the provinces also attended the meeting.

The resolution further appealed to Congress and the Muslim League to insist on a clear-cut declaration of independence, transfer of real power to the Provisional National Government, early withdrawal of British troops and recognition of rights of all Indians, both in British India and Indian States, to frame their own constitution in the basis of full freedom and democracy without any outside interference.

Other resolutions passed by the Convention supported the railwaymen's strike, condemned communal clashes at many places, appealed to students to combat all attempts to rouse dark communal passions and supported demands of peasants and workers for the abolition of zamindari, nationalisation of key industries, elimination of inhuman economic exploitation and securing of better living conditions for the workers.

The Convention assured their full support to the popular ministries in the provinces in fighting famine conditions, demanded adequate rations for teachers and students especially in rural areas to avoid closure of schools as in the Bengal Famine of 1943.

The convention supported the demands of teachers for revision of scale of pay and increases in dearness allowances.

The convention emphatically condemned the Ghetto Bill in South Africa and assured the full support of Indian student community to Indians in South Africa.

Bengal Food Situation Causes Anxiety

Rice Sold At Rs. 45 A Maund In Dacca

CALCUTTA, June 7 (A.P.I.): A record price for rice so far this year in Bengal appears to have been reached in a bazar in Dacca district on Wednesday.

According to the Secretary of the Dacca District Congress Committee, Mr. Biren Poddar, rice was sold that day in a bazar in Kaliganj thana area of the district at Rs. 45 per maund.

INCREASE IN FOOD PRICE INDEX

NEW DELHI, June 7 (A.P.I.): The Economic Advisor's All-India index of wholesale prices of food articles worked out to 243.0 for the week ended May 25.1946, as compared with 243.2 for the previous week.

The average for May 1946 was 242.6 as compared with 244.6 for the previous month.

FOOD SUPPLY TO MADRAS

MADRAS, June 7 (A.P.I.): The Government of India had informed the Madras Government that they might expect 30.830 tons of rice, probably from Burma, during the current month. This was revealed by Mr. C. H. Maxterman, Commissioner of Civil Supplies at a Press Conference today.

He added that besides this, 49,000 tons of wheat and 21,000 tons of wheat flour would arrive in Madras from Australia during this month.

The Commissioner also announced that 36,000 bags of Sind wheat for Madras had been shipped from Karachi to Cochin Port.

PROCUREMENT DRIVE IN MADRAS

MADRAS, June 7 (A.P.I.): To induce holders of surplus stocks of grain to make these stocks available for distribution certain bonuses over and above the prevailing village site prices will be granted for sales to Government or their collecting agents during the months of June and July, says an order issued by the Government of Madras.

After the period of this concession is over, the order states, cash rewards will be granted to persons giving information of hoarded stocks based on the value of the stocks obtained by the Government as a result of such information.

JAWAHAR INDICTS PUNJAB GOVT.

C. I. D. Flourishes And Is Law Unto Itself

NAINITAL, June 7, (A.P.I.): The Punjab Government have come in for a severe indictment at the hands of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru for their alleged interference in the activities of the Punjab Socialist Party.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in a state ment says, "Odd things happen in India but the Punjab surely must hold record for oddest of these. In the Punjab, Ministers exist somewhere at the top but as of old it is the District Magistrate who really functions and rules.

District Magistrates' authoritorian decrees dare not be touched by any Minister. Then of course there is the C.I.D. which flourishes like green bay tree and is law unto itself. What Ministers do in the Punjab is not very clear to the uninitiated.

Recently we have had a remarkable instance in Gujranwala which is significant of the mentality of the real rulers of the province. The British Labour Party and Government which claims to be Socialist Party should ponder over it The Punjab Congress Socialist Party intended holding a workers' training camp over there. This was not a Military camp, nor was there any parade or drilling about it. It was just summer study camps so often held in England or elsewhere.

Various objections were taken to this by the authorities and all manner of instructions were placed on the way of the organisers. To avoid trouble they shifted to a private house where they intended to hold study circles. But the C.I.D. did not approve even this and the District Magistrate passed the following order on June 1st.

"On a careful examination of the entire position it is not possible for me to accord permission to a series of 'study circles' being held at Gujranwala by the Punjab Congress Socialist Party.

"This means that even private study groups cannot be held in private house. It must be remembered that the Punjab Congress Socialist Party is a legal party. Greater interference with the most elementary human rights can hardly be imagined. Obviously this kind of interference cannot be tolerated for long. It is for the Punjab Government to consider whither it is heading and what kind of credit it is going to have in the eyes of the world."

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THEFT OF JEWELS WORTH £375,000

American W. A. C. And Her Col. Husband Taken Into Custody

WASHINGTON, June 8, (A.P.A.): The War Department announced last night that a W.A.C. Captain and her Colonel husband had been taken into custody in connection with the theft of jewels worth 375,000 pounds from Kronberg Castle near Frankfurt.

The 74-year-old Countess of Hessen had reported already that the jewels had been removed from the Castle taken over by the American military authorities as a recreational centre for American army personnel.

She said the jewels had been hidden in the basement of the large castle and presumably had been removed about seven months ago by persons who had dug through a concrete floor to remove the jewel's strong-box.

Colonel A. C. Miller said two other persons were implicated, one a major still on active duty and the other a discharged corporal.

BARDOLI VILLAGERS GET AUGUST FINE BACK

SURAT, June 8 (A.P.I.): Following the Government of Bombay's decision to pay back the collective fines levied following the 'August disturbances' nearly Rupees 25.000 have been returned to the villagers in Bardoli Taluka. About Rs. 15.000 more will be returned to these villagers by June 10, says a report received from Bardoli.

RANGA RETURNS HOME ON MONDAY

LONDON, June 8 (Reuter): Professor N. G. Ranga, Secretary of the Congress Party in the Central Legislative Assembly and President of the All-India Kisan Congress who is returning to India on Monday is "satisfied with what I have accomplished on India's behalf."

TWOFOLD SUCCESSES

Prof. Ranga has been in London for the past five weeks acting as India's delegate to the World Primary Producers' Conference touring Britain, studying modern methods of farming and having intimate consultations with the nation's political leaders. Summarising his achievements in an interview with Reuter's correspondent, of his work at the Primary Producers' Conference he said: "My principal successes were twofold. Firstly, I received personal assurances from the delegates of the United States, Australia, Canada and New Zealand that they would bring all available pressure to bear on their respective governments to send the maximum quantity of food to India with the minimum delay.

Secondly, I was able to convince all the delegates to return home and the farmers and food producers to make as enthusiastic an effort to feed the starving peoples of the East as they had done to achieve victory over enemy countries."

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SPORTS JOTTINGS FROM HERE AND THERE

By J. C. MAITRA

KNOTT MAKES KNOT OF INDIAN BATSMEN. MERCHANT'S ABLE CAPTAINCY. BATTING ORDER STILL UNCERTAIN. GROWING INTEREST AT COOPERAGE. REFEREEING NEEDS IMPROVEMENT. HOW W.I.F.A. HELPS I.F.L.! B.P.O.A. REFUSES SANCTION. SENSATIONS IN THE OFFING. WHY NOT AN INDIAN SECRETARY?

Indian Cricketers had a rude shock at Southampton when they were dismissed by Hampshire, for the paltry collection of 130—the lowest of the tour. The sticky wicket was indeed responsible for this massacre. But the Hants fared better compiling 140 for the loss of 7 wickets. There was every possibility of their outstripping the first innings total of 197 on the third day of the match. As luck would have it, the remaining 3 wickets were dismissed with the addition of 2 runs only. And fortunately the conditions had improved in favour of the Indians, so that they hit up easily 212 at the expense of 4 wickets and won the match by the handsome margin of 6 wickets.

The bowling honours of the match went to Knott whose accurate off spinners claimed 10 Indian wickets for 110 runs.

This is the fourth match the tourists have won out of the seven played. Two were drawn. They were defeated only in their first match by 16 runs. It will thus be seen that our team is faring exceedingly well, despite conditions to which they are wholly unaccustomed. They are getting used to them gradually and we hope that by the time the first Test comes on the 22nd instant, they would have fully acclimatised themselves.

It is very gratifying for us to see that Vijay Merchant is leading our team so well. Three victories stand to his credit.

BATTING ORDER STILL UNCERTAIN

Although our bowling has been good in parts ,it has not yet shown that deadliness which is likely to strike terror in the hearts of the leading batsmen of Britain, like Hammond, Hutton, Hardstaff and Compton. While the slow—spinners and medium pacers are improving day by day there is little sign of a similar nature from our speed-merchants. In fact Sohoni has proved a total failure so far. It is a pity young Phadkar was not given the chance in his stead. Not only as a bowler but as a batsman he might have been greatly useful. But our selectors gave preference to the Poona player for reasons best known to themselves.

Our batting order is still to be made up. We may now take it for granted that Merchant will open the innings for us. But who will be the number 2—and then number 3? The failure of Mushtaq Ali and Amarnath has set a serious problem for the Indian Skipper. I wish he had persisted with Hindlekar in the second position. Although he may not put on a big score, he sticks long enough to blunt the sting of the opening bowlers. They have, however, laid their trust on Vinoo Mankad and he has done well too. This may solve our batting problem to a certain extent. But it may act as a handicap to our bowling stock. Great things are expected of Vinoo in the latter department. But if he spends a good portion of his energy in batting, how can he be of utmost use to us in bowling? We can only hope that during the next few days all our players will strike their best forms.

GROWING INTEREST AT COOPERAGE

Football at the Cooperage is showing signs of steady improvement. This must be partly due to the fact that the number of spectators is gradually increasing. It is psychologically true that the spectators warm up or cool down the fighting spirit of the players in a large measure—just as it is in a dramatic show. At the present moment the R.A.F. has the biggest pull among servicemen. That is no wonder. They hold the leading position in the Harwood League having won all their engagements —five in number—with a solitary goal on the debit side of their account as against 21 to their credit. They are the only team who have exploited the three—back—strategy with a certain degree of success. They have not however met Tatas or Trades yet. When they do, it will be a treat to watch—provided the monsoon does not break out violently by then.

REFEREEING NEEDS IMPROVEMENT

While Trades have collared all the points in their four outings, Tatas have conceded one to the City Police. This loss may jeopardise the chances of the reigning champions ultimately. But many things may happen before the conclusion of the League. I only hope that the standard of refereeing will improve considerably in the coming months. There is not a single referee who may be called first class —or even good second class. They are all of moderate calibre. Unless they are given good coaching and training, I am afraid they will massacre many a good game. This is sure to cause a good deal of heart burning and friction among the teams and spectators. And if it happens during the Rovers Cup, Bombay's premier competition it will be highly derogatory to the city's reputation.

HOW W.I.F.A. HELPS I.F.L.!

I am rather surprised to find that the W.I.F.A. has included service teams in the Callan Cup this year. When it was inaugurated at Parel last year, I protested against it on the ground that it would be a rival to the Satiranjan Shield which is being conducted by the Indian Football League for the last ten years or so. The only concession they granted to the I.F.L. at the time was to restrict the competition to civilian teams only. But the W.I.F.A. has removed that restriction now and has included all the prominent teams in the city, both Civil and Services. This is sure to act as a damper to the Satiranjan Shield, because two tournaments of a similar nature run at the same place cannot command the same popularity as one would. So the competition which will appear first will monopolise the public interest and attention. Need I repeat here that the W.I.F.A. is slowly trying to throttle the I.F.L?

B.P.O.A. REFUSES SANCTION

I understand from a very reliable authority that the B.P.O.A. has refused to accord its sanction to the newly formed B.P.A.A.A. I do not know the reason for this unprecedented action taken by the rulers of the Olympic Association. They cannot say that the organising committee is an unrepresentative body which cannot be trusted with the management of athletics of the province. I am afraid these Rip Van Winkles are rather piqued at the march the organisers have stolen against them. They find that they are nowhere in the picture. So they think that the best way they can hold their sway is to nip the new body in the bud.

SENSATIONS IN THE OFFING

It is probable that they would now form a separate association on their own account. If they had done it before, there would have been no occasion to form the B.P.A.A.A. in the manner it was done. But they slept over the question until others woke them up. It remains to be seen what they will do now.

I do not know what the promoters of the B.P.A.A.A. will do. I suppose they will have to call a meeting of the athletic clubs and athletes to seek their advice and guidance. It is quite probable that they may appeal to the General Body of the B.P.O.A. for reconsideration of the matter. For that a requisition to call an Extraordinary General meeting may be sent up. So something sensational may be expected in the near future.

WHY NOT AN INDIAN SECRETARY?

Since the sad demise of E. J. Turner, Hon. Secretary of the W.I.F.A., the question of filling up his vacancy has engaged the attention of many people. They are all discussing the merits and demerits of the prospective European candidates, as if the post can be held by them only. But why not have an Indian for a change? Is there nobody who can take up this responsibility? It will be a great shame if the Indian members of the W.I.F.A. make such a damnable admission. I was waiting for suggestions from the Nationalist press. But they have kept silence so far. Perhaps such a question has not occurred to them. I hope they will take it up now. It is high time Indians became masters in their own house! Or, are we going to look to the Britishers for management of our house for ever?

Caravan Marches On
EVERY ISSUE A PICTURE OF LIFE AS SEEN FROM VARIOUS ANGLES.
HERE ARE THE HIGHLIGHTS OF
THE JUNE ISSUE
MASTER TARA SINGH
Article by Yusuf Meherally
*
MY COUNTRY-MY COUNTRY
Short Story by Prof. N. S. Phadke
*
Universities & Social Welfare
by Dr. J. M. Kumarappa
*
At all newsagents and bookstalls
Re. 1/- per copy: Rs. 10/- per annum
Published by Delhi Press, New Delhi
Caravan
THE MAGAZINE FOR THE FAMILY

THE LAST PAGE

(Continued from Page 22)

India, trying to complete her series of pictures on the break-up of the caste system in India, after which she wants to do a feature on the different arts of India.

She is one of the few foreign correspondents or photographers who have taken the trouble to go into the interior and visit the villages. She has been to quite a few of them, both in Punjab and in the Bombay and Madras presidencies. It is there, she says, that amidst poverty and squalor she has seen the real face of India. But her work takes her everywhere and in Simla on the same day she photographed two weddings—that of a prince amidst feudal pageantry, and that of a Harijan pair in a nearby village!

★

She Is Tough

Margaret ("Peggy") Bourke-White is no Hollywood glamour girl, though her intelligence and zestful interest in life—and in *living*—makes her a most vivacious personality. Working for a living by her cameras since she was sixteen, she has been educated in the hard school of life. She has spent days and days in the hellish temperature of steel mills to photograph the glamour of modern industry, she is one of the pioneers of aerial photography and has flown hundreds of thousands of miles in all sorts of aircraft, she knows war at first hand and has often been in peril of death. She can sleep as peacefully on a hard wooden bench on the platform of an obscure railway station in India or in a fox-hole with bullets and bombs flying overhead, as in the soft bed of her apartment at the Taj.

The wonder is that all this contact with the grimmer aspects of life has not turned her into a disillusioned cynic and that she still retains her broad humanitarian sympathies and her enthusiasm for all worthwhile causes. She was one of the first Americans to go into Russia (as early as 1931) and bring back a truthful picture of the conditions in the Soviet Union which then was the subject of much vicious maligning on the part of the capitalist press. Since then she has been to Russia several times and travelled all over the Union, and has acquired a very warm feeling for the people of that country. She believes that Russia has made phenomenal advance since the revolution and that the people are solidly behind the present regime. She wants democracy and freedom of speech for America, but she would not impose the same system on Russia which, she believes, is happy under Communism.

★

"Eyes On India"

Margaret Bourke-White does not merely look at the world through the lenses of her cameras. She also uses her eyes and her mind and has recorded her impressions of the various countries she has visited in readable and reliable prose. She has written several books on Russia (most famous of which is EYES ON RUSSIA), one each on Czechoslovakia, Italy and the latest one on Germany. This is called "Dear Fatherland, Sleep Quietly"—the title taken from the first line of the old German national anthem. The theme is a warning that the Germans, though defeated, are still a militaristic nation and that there is still a lot of racial (anti-Jews, anti-Negro) poison in them, and the world had better watch out.

She may or may not write a book on India but if she does, it will be quite flattering to the people of this country. Last week when she paused for some breath in Bombay between one cross-country run and another, I asked her what were her general impressions of our country.

She said she was tremendously impressed by what she had seen, not in high places but among the common people. Before she came she shared the usual American notion that Indians were a backward people. But she had found them extremely intelligent and keenly alive to the vital issues of the modern world.

She has only one criticism to offer of our national characteristics, which she stated very politely and very reluctantly for fear of being charged with presumptuousness. She feels that on all sides there is too much discussion of secondary matters, while the matters of primary importance—standard of living, improvement of agriculture and sanitation, etc—are somewhat neglected

"I sincerely feel", she said and it was evident she meant it, "that it is a privilege to be here at this moment. For I have an intuitive feeling that we are witnessing the beginning of great developments. There are a number of difficulties, of course. And yet I sense a feeling of vitality in the air, as if the country and the people are on the verge of something big and exciting." And she concluded by saying, "I like India and Indians, and would like to come back."

Let us talk it over —

At times even an unexpectedly good turn of fortune makes you suspicious of its real character (if that entity can ever be said to have any character at all!) Sometimes the things which come your way seem too good to be true, at others, they seem too good to last.

Something like this happened over the last week-end. And now when I hold my pen to write about it, I realise that I've no longer the bitter feeling of being duped. In fact didn't the whole week-end and the two cloudy days preceding it, play a trick upon us all? The sultry heat, the over-laden skies, the weather reports of the "monsoon stablishing" itself in the Malabar, the threatened storm proceeding from Poona and the visible lightening flashes and the cool breezes toward the evenings—were not all those unmistakable signs of the early break of the monsoon? It was really too early for our Bombay's bursting monsoon—but with our prickly necks and backs we hadn't the sense left in us to suspect the sweet sounding weather experts. I at least do have the satisfaction of doubting my luck which had apparently strayed from its path!

* * *

It was after two long months of 'making do' without a servant (two months may not always be considered a long period, but two summer months with the water shortage, real red ants, bugs and guests are really trying) Need I say that the demand for a servant was broadcast to all quarters of the little world of relations, friends, acquaintances, neighbours, to whom it was of course self-evident! But of what avail was this crusade? Could I still believe that there was large scale unemployment in the country though I had. read and occasionally written about it? Not that none turned up for employment, however, their demands were uniformly impossible considering their varying efficiency. I had nearly given up the quest though I was still hoping not for the worst!

One evening, an ex-servant brought with him a docile looking chap. He was neither too big nor too small, nor even fastidiously clad or cropped! He had all along been working as a domestic servant and even knew cooking (that was too good to be true.) Now, what else could you or even I wish for? And remember, he had no demands much less any conditions of pay or working hours but of course I told him all the facilities I was prepared to give him (call it a bait if you like! (We shall have to give them many, not as favour but as their rightful due in the near future. The popular Congress Government is going to introduce legislation even for the domestic servants.)

Next morning he did come for work, also with a small bundle of clothes, he hadn't any bedding This scanty paraphernalia convinced me further that he was really in need of a job and that he would stay with me. So I showed him about the house work with greater enthusiasm only to discover after a little while what an utterly raw hand he was! As for his cooking, the less eaten the better it was! So I had to give him marching orders though I couched them in the most cordial words. For I was both sorry for myself and him too.

There was still that docile expression on his face. He made for the door but changed his mind. I thought he would ask for some sort of payment which I wouldn't have grudged at all. Instead he went near a teapoy and coolly picked up from the bowl, (some betel-nuts cloves and cardamom—'supari, ilaichi and lavangi.' Good heavens! bless his soul for the parting kick!! Otherwise I would have cursed myself for having turned my back on the smiling countenance of fate....

—*Leela*

(continued from col. 4)

fensive biography of her father in the early twenties, and later published an autobiographical sketch, entitled "I worked for the Soviets." In it she details her hardships during the years 1917 to 1929 when she served as curator of the Tolstoy museum on the site of the family estate, which had been confiscated by the Soviets. She escaped from Russia in 1931, after refusing to promote anti-religious propaganda in the school.

(Copyright—Nana)

MME. CHIANG LIKED TO HEAR F. D. R. SWEAR!

BY JOHN LA CERDA

Tokyo.—(By Mail)

From Madame Chiang Kai-Shek has come an intimate account of personal incidents she observed during the last failing days of China's loyal friend, President Roosevelt.

A group of Americans visited the Chinese first lady in Shanghai recently. Among them was Joseph B. Keenan, International War Crimes Prosecutor, who is now in Tokyo. Members of his party told of their interview with the gracious, brilliant Mme. Chiang.

Keenan informed her that he had known the late President well and she replied that she also had been fond of him and thought he was a very great man.

She said she was greatly shocked when she saw him at Cairo. He had "fallen off" considerably, she said, and she thought he looked quite ill.

She noticed that he did not eat much. She told Keenan it is a Chinese belief that so long as one is able to eat and digest food all else will be well.

Mrs. Roosevelt had told her that toward the end of the President's life all foods tasted the same to him.

"To Hell With It"

Madame Chiang talked of times she used to have at the White House. She said she and the President always would sit up very late in his study and talk.

One night everybody stayed up until 1 o'clock. Finally, she got up to go. The President started to move and she said:

"Please, don't get up."

And he said:

"My dear child, I couldn't stand up if I had to."

She told Keenan she thought it a shame that the American people allowed the President to ride through the streets of New York in the rain in his last election campaign.

Keenan pointed out that Roosevelt had a heavy cloak and she said she could just hear the President mutter: "to hell with it." She said she had often heard him say that and it always gave her so much satisfaction since she did not swear herself.

The visitors asked Madame Chiang if she knew Winston Churchill. She said, yes. She described him as stubborn, but said that she felt he had done more by far for England than anyone else of his generation.

Of Wendell Willkie, she said that she had thought him wonderful, but that he was no diplomat or politician and had so informed him.

Willkie, she said, had the moral courage and strength to stand behind his convictions. She commented that it was "one of the tragedies of our times" that Willkie and Roosevelt had to be on opposite sides.

Keenan asked if she cared to give American women a recipe for keeping their youth. She replied:

"My dear, I have not yet reached an age where I should think of that."

There was some laughter and, apparently feeling that the 58-year-old Keenan was embarrassed, Mme Chiang quickly added:

"That was unkind of me."

He said: "I can take it," but she retorted, "but do you like it?"

May Visit U. S.

Keenan said that the Generalissimo had told him in Chungking that the Chiangs might visit the U.S. this summer.

Mme. Chiang said that the interpreter must have misunderstood because that was not so. However, if the Generalissimo had made the promise, she would see that he kept it.

Keenan said that maybe the Generalissimo would like to have his health checked in the U.S. Mme. Chiang said she had had his health checked recently and there was nothing wrong with him except a back injury he had suffered in Siam in 1936.

She said she thought the U.N. would survive and that there would be no move to form a new world organization because "we'd still have the same people in it" and all the energy expended on U.N. would then have been wasted.

(Copyright NANA)

Salvaging White Russian Emigres

Tolstoy's Daughter Runs New York Relief Centre

BY CHARLOTTE KAMP

In an old brownstone building lost among Manhattan's warehouses, the daughter of Count Leo Tolstoy, Novelist of Imperial Russia, is working today in two small, dim-lit offices. In 1939, Countess Alexandra established the Tolstoy foundation for Russian welfare and culture to aid those needy Russians who have wandered for the past quarter-century as refugees from both Communism and Nazism.

The foundation has no connection with Russian war relief, the Countess points out, and enjoys no official support. They send no supplies to the USSR; only to Russian "irrepatriables" in Western Europe who will not or cannot return to the Soviet Union.

As President of the Foundation, Countess Tolstoy has been "much too busy in the last few years to do any writing." She arrived in the United States in 1931, and soon after published a biography of her father, "the tragedy of Tolstoy."

"My father was a very interesting man," she says. "I'm just an ordinary human being; an old woman giving her last strength to a cause." And it's the cause and not herself, the large, aristocratic woman, dressed severely in black, talks about.

"Our agency remained in the shade because of the political situation during the war. But we are getting a marvellous response now—not only from people in the United States, but through relief groups in Belgium, France, Czechoslovakia and other European countries.

Food, clothing, blankets and other supplies are sent these refugees through foundation representatives in Europe. UNRRA has provided some housing and food, the Countess added.

'Strays And Waifs'

Countess Tolstoy—who once bitterly predicted that since the "Ruthless and athiestic" Communist Government was not the true choice of the people it "could not last"—told of the widow of a well-known Czarist Russian General, now in a home for the aged in a suburb of Paris

The parcels which the foundation sends this 69-year-old emigre mean that for a few days she can rest from begging for food. There is no fuel in the home, this lady wrote recently and after a rainy night their few breakfast dishes have to be emptied of rainwater before they can eat.

She wrote how happy she was to receive a parasol—willed her by a neighbour before his death. She places it over her bed when she sleeps. "I am not able to do anything with my hands," the letter went on. 'and it is always too cold to do anything but stay in bed". Many of the inmates have only newspapers to cover themselves at night.

Also under care of the foundation were the "four wanderers." Four little Russian girls whose parents were killed by the Germans, they walked over 700 miles by themselves in winter, through forests and across high mountain passes from the Sudetenland to Paris

Lighting Way to 'New Haven'

"What we want to do most," said Countess Tolstoy is save the many Czarist artists, musicians and other very able people who are starving in Europe today. By securing individual affidavits from friends and relatives and corporate vouchers from organized groups who are willing to back them, we can get U.S. immigration visas for many of the brilliant and self-supporting. If we can raise funds for their transportation we may be able to fill the yearly quota of 2,700 for Russian immigrants."

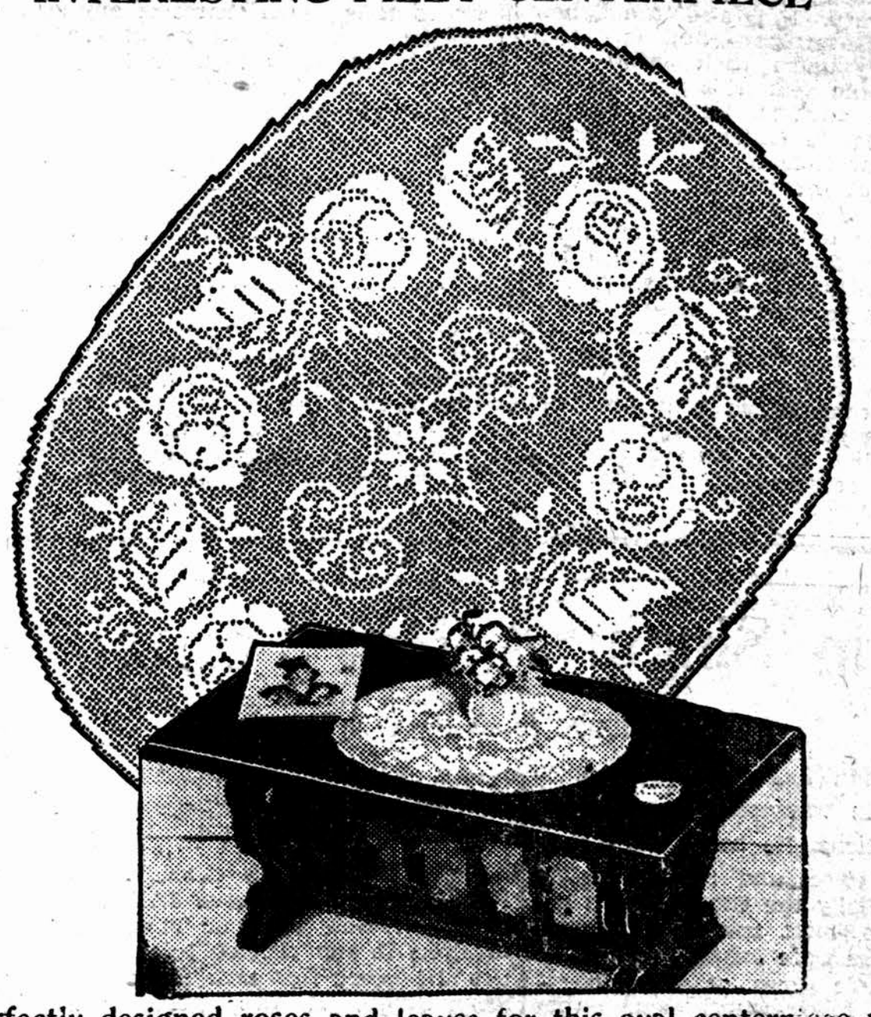
Tolstoy's favourite daughter Countess Alexandra was the one person in her family to sympathize with her father's social philosophy

Long an ardent opponent of the Communist regime she wrote a de-

(continued in col. 1)

Needlework Tips

INTERESTING FILET CENTERPIECE



Perfectly designed roses and leaves for this oval centerpiece will set off the loveliest table. With the mercerised crochet cotton specified the centerpiece will measure about 19 by 24 inches or, if you desire a larger centerpiece, use mercerised knitting and crochet cotton.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT

ARYAN SILK & COTTON MILLS, LTD.

Regd. Head Office, 12, Chowringhee Square, CALCUTTA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAI ... Rs. 1,00,00,000 (ONE CRORE)

(Divided into 1,99,500 Ordy. shares of Rs. 50 each and 25,000 Defd. shares of Re. 1).

The Ordinary Shares shall confer on the holder thereof the rights to participation in the profit of the Company up to declaration of dividend of twenty-five per cent per annum on the Capital for the time being paid up thereon and the balance remaining thereafter shall be divided equally between the Ordinary and Deferred shareholders by way of dividend. In a winding up the Ordinary and Deferred Shareholders shall rank paripassu.

ISSUED CAPITAL. ..... Rs. 11,00,000 (Eleven Lacs)

(21,950 Ordinary shares of Rs. 50 each and 2,500 Defd. shares of Re. 1 each).

ALL THE SHARES OF THIS ISSUE HAVE BEEN FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL .... Rs. 6,28,210/-

PRESENT NEW ISSUE: 1,76,560 Ordy. Shares Of Rs. 50 each. Rs. 88,28,000 of this the Existing Sharesholders and their friends have already subscribed more than Rs. 9,00,000.

TERMS OF PAYMENT

Rs. 5 per Share with application, Rs. 5 per Share within 30 days of allotment and the balance in four Calls of Rs. 10 each at an interval of not less than 2 months. An admission fee of Re. 1 only should accompany each application for Shares.

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

S. CHATTERJI, Esqr., 12, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta, Managing Director, Bengal Share Dealers' Syndicate Ltd., National Nutriments Ltd., etc., etc.

MANAGING AGENTS

S. Chatterji & Co., Ltd.
12, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta.

BANKERS.

Central Bank of India Limited.
Comilla Union Bank Limited.
Bengal Central Bank Limited.
Pioneer Bank Limited.

AUDITORS.

H. C. Dass and Co., R.A. (Incorporated Accountants) 1/1, Vansittart Row, Calcutta.

OBJECT.

The Company has been formed for the purposes set forth in the Memorandum of Association and in particular to establish and erect Mills and factories for the purpose of carrying on the business as Silk Reelers (Manufacturers of Silk Yarns), Throwsters (Twisters of Silk Yarns), Spinners of Yarns from Silk Waste and Cotton and manufacturers of Silk and Cotton Fabrics.

WORKING OF THE COMPANY.

1. COTTON MILLS—The Company has already taken up to set up a Cotton mill both spinning and weaving. The workings of the Mills will not only be concentrated upon manufacture of Cotton Piecegoods only, but will also include manufacture of various kinds of Piecegoods of assorted finishing including fabrics of Natural Silk Mercerised or Silk finished, Silk and Cotton mixed, etc., etc., of such qualities and designs as are readily adaptable and suitable for creating a demand in the market. The mode of operation of the workings of the Mill as suggested above is much more profitable than the operation for Piecegoods of Cotton alone. With the said object in view, the Company has already acquired by purchase a suitable site at Ranaghat, the biggest Railway Junction on B. A. Rly. This site is situated just by the main Railway lines and is only a minute's and Half-minute's walk respectively from Ranaghat Rly. Station and Railway siding thereby minimising the huge cost of taking Railway siding by the Company to the lowest. The site is no doubt centrally and advantageously placed to draw and mobilise skilled labourers (Weavers) from Santipur, Murshidabad and East Bengal, and it shall have the best link of direct communication of transport with all the North Bengal, East Bengal and Assam Markets. On the other hand, it has practically all facilities of nearness of the Calcutta Market being only 46 miles away from Calcutta connected by both good metalled road and River ways. As regards Plants and Machinery the Company has registered its application with the Government of India for the import of necessary Textile Machinery through one of the most respectable British Firms of Textile Engineers.

2. SILK REELING FACTORY.—The Company has already started manufacturing of Silk Yarns in its own Factory which has been fitted and equipped under the entire supervision and direction of the Government. The Factory is located at Jhumka near Bhabta Railway Station on B. & A. Rly. in the district of Murshidabad, the famous place for Bengal Silk. This Silk Factory and the above stated Cotton Mills as proposed above are situated within short distance from each other and this facilitates easy supervision and management. The Yarns manufactured in this Factory are of Superior quality and command a keen demand for its special quality of being used very satisfactorily for weaving purposes as warp. It is also to add here that the Government had to take this factory under their entire control from the year 1943 just after it started its working, for the purpose of obtaining its entire output during the last war time for the purpose of Parachute Fabric which requires very high class Silk Yarns to weave. It is gratifying to note that since starting of this Factory, its working are going on with profit and the profit is expected to be much more when more Reelers have been trained for working more Steam Basins which are ready for working in the Factory.

3. THROWN SILK MILLS.—The profit earned from a Silk Reeling Factory becomes doubled when Silk Yarns obtained from Silk Reeling Factory, are twisted before placing the same in the market. Thrown Silk Yarns have a vast internal as well as export market. It is mainly used for the manufacture of very high class Fabrics for military, civil and industrial purposes. It has a vast prospect and immense possibility for the Company to work up this line. Silk Yarns produced in the Company's own Silk Reeling Factory and twisted in the Company's own Thrown Mills would yield profits in a doubled scale to the Company.

4. SPUN SILK.—Spun Silk is manufactured by spinning of yarns from Silk Wastes. This is a very profitable line in Silk business, owing to the revival of Silk Industry in Bengal, a very favourable condition has been created for running a Spun Silk Mill profitably with the Silk Waste available in the province. At the earliest possible convenience, the Company would set up a Spun Silk Mills in Bengal, which will no doubt be in a position to yield a very satisfactory return of profits to the Company.

MANAGING AGENTS.

The Managing Agents shall be remunerated by a commission of 10 per cent on the net profit of the Company as defined in Sec. 87c(3) of the Indian Companies Act with the provision for a minimum monthly allowance of Rs 500 rising upto Rs. 1,000 by an annual increment of Rs. 100 provided that the said commission shall be increased to 15 per cent in years in which the Company will declare a dividend on Ordinary Shares of 7 per cent or more. But the Managing Agents have uptil now foregone all their monthly allowances since incorporation of the Company.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

Applications for Shares should be made in prescribed forms available at Company's Registered Office or at any branch of Company's Bankers or in the form given below and should be submitted with necessary remittance either at Company's Registered Office or at any branch of the Company's Bankers.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES

To Directors,

ARYAN SILK & COTTON MILLS, LIMITED,
Head Office: 12, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta.

Dated 194

Gentlemen,

I/We send herewith the sum of Rs. ..... by Cheque/Cash or postal M.O., being application money of Rs. 5 per share and Re. 1 as Admission Fee and hereby request you to allot to me/us ..... Ordinary Shares of Rs. 50 each in the abovenamed Company. I/We agree to accept such shares of any smaller number you may allot to me/us subject to the provisions of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company. I/We agree to pay the allotment money Rs. 5 per share within 30 days. I/We ise you to place my/our name in the Register of Members in respect of the shares so allotted

SPECIMEN SIGNATURE.

1. .....

2. .....

Name in full (In Block Letters). .....
Occupation .....
Father's or Husband's Name .....
.....
Present Address .....
Permanent Address .....

Consent of the Central Government has been obtained to this issue of Capital subject to the condition that so much of the Capital as cannot in that Government's judgment be properly expanded until, some uncertain future date is invested in prescribed securities, which will not be released until the Central Government (in consultation with the crown representative if any Indian State interests are involved) is satisfied that the time has come to make corresponding payments for purposes which are consistent with the enforcement of any measures, of control or restriction that may be in operation at the time when such release is applied for. It must be distinctly understood that in giving this consent the Government of India do not take any responsibility for the financial soundness of any schemes or for the correctness of any of the statements made or opinions expressed with regard to them.

particularly enjoys getting some of his friends together and himself preparing a good Indian dinner.

When he went back to India he once said something to his mother about the curries and rotis he had cooked in America. She was highly amused, and asked "What on earth do you know about cooking?" He answered that necessity was not only the mother of invention but also the best instructer in cooking. While he lived in New York Dr. Singh spent every summer day that he could possibly spare at one of New York's many beaches, lying in the sun or swimming. He has surprised many of his more professedly athletic friends, both American and Indian, by his proficiency and endurance as a swimmer, and by his great strength.

Anup Singh: A Pen Portrait

(Continued from Page 3)

Anup Singh has one talent which has come in unexpectedly handy on many occasions. He has a very deep, resonant voice, and sings Indian songs, especially the Gazals of his native Punjab, most beautifully. Whenever he sings Sare Jehan se Acha, or other patriotic songs, at some meeting of his fellow-countrymen, they empty their pockets for the National Committee!

Friend & Philosopher

Whenever any Indian in this country is in trouble he instinctively turns to Anup Singh—and never has he turned down a call for help. While he was running his ranch in California if any one of the Indian community—Hindu, Sikh or Moslem—got involved in any sort of legal difficulties he would first seek the advice of Anup Singh. He has interceded with the local authorities on behalf of some over-exuberantly celebrating fellow-countryman; he has reconciled individuals who had not spoken to each other for years; he has even been called upon to restore amicable relations between estranged or quarrelling husbands and wives!

I think that if a plebiscite were held among the Indians in America to determine who among them was most generally loved and respected, there is no doubt that Anup Singh's name would head the list. But his is not the popularity of the amiable but somewhat spineless person who never takes a firm enough stand on any matter to offend anyone. If a matter of principle is involved Anup Singh is no respecter of persons and takes a firm and unyielding stand for the right. His intellectual honesty and personal integrity are beyond question. No one who knows him could possibly imagine Anup Singh acting other than in accordance with the strictest honour, no matter what the temptation.

WHAT THE ARMY COSTS INDIA

India's Armies and Their Costs by Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Avanti Prakasham—7/8)

Dr. Lanka Sundaram in his new book gives us a comprehensive idea of India's defence expenditure from the days of Clive right upto and including the Second World War. It shows how although in almost a century since 1857 India had spent Rs. 5,000 crores on its defence expenditure, one single war, World War I, cost this country Rs. 2,400 crores.

The author has documented his book amply and he has used official facts and figures and official records as the basis of his scathing attack on the present administration. For a student of the subject with which this book deals, Dr. Sundaram has provided ample material and even more accurate evidence to prove his case.

The doctor shows, and this is the most interesting part of the book, how much manipulation has been done in the realm of high finance, most of which has necessarily to acted the detriment of this country. He says: "I have a strong feeling that, even if an Indian Finance Member and an Indian Defence Member are appointed before the current financial year runs out, and the Budget statement for 1947-48 is prepared by them in consultation with each other, of the sum total of Britain's contributions to India, which I have earlier estimated to be to the order of Rs. 1,000 crores during the six year of the Second World War, they would not be in a position to determine exactly how much of the money had been actually paid to us." Part of this considerable sum of money would no doubt be indicated as having been included in the Sterling Balances which had steeply mounted up to our credit in London.

All these are interesting sidelights on politics, even though they are technically matters of finance. The book presents them with clarity and emphasis.

Dr. Sundaram's book is a good reference book and should be used by those who have reason to dabble in this subject.

Modern Banking In Hyderabad

The A B C of Central Banking—with special reference to India and Hyderabad. By Mir Nawaz Jung and S. Kesava Iyengar of Hyderabad (Dn.).

This is a very confusing book. The authors open their introduction with a very promising declaration: "This is a brief study: paper is hard to get: the subject is technical to the core." It is unfortunate that the reasonable promise so implied is not fulfilled. The so-called A B C runs into nearly 600 pages of which nearly 250 are given over to appendices Though the book purports to be an A, B, C, and is intended to cater for the layman as well as the specialising student in Hyderabad it is to be feared that both of these categories of readers, presuming that they muster sufficient patience and industry to read the book through, will feel frustrated. The layman will certainly not be able to pick his way through the ill-assorted and rambling descriptions and discussions profusely interspersed with extracts from other sources Instead of understanding what all this is about, as the authors hope that the reader will do at the end of his reading, he will be left wondering what it is all about

For the student of the subject the book does, indeed, offer some interesting reading, mostly extracts from or references to better known sources. These latter have, indeed, some reference to the subject but they can hardly be said to be the authors' contribution to the subject. As far as can be gathered from a lengthy and involved discussion on subjects referring to central banking and a host of others, the authors urge that the newly established Bank of Hyderabad should be reorganised as a full-fledged Reserve Bank of Hyderabad. By implication they suggest that a desire on the part of the Hyderabad State to establish a Reserve Bank was not favoured by higher authority. It is, however, clear from what the authors themselves say that the Hyderabad authorities themselves are not yet resolved as to what they want their bank to be: a Hyderabad version of the "Imperial" or of the "Reserve". The foreword to the book written by a former Finance Member of Hyderabad is framed in a more realistic style, as he confines himself to the need of strengthening the extent and the foundations of modern banking in Hyderabad, which is emerging from a feudal into an industrial stage of evolution.

An Indian State Bank, especially a bank sponsored by such a well-endowed State as Hyderabad, has, indeed, an important role to play in developing banking, promoting commerce and assisting the State. For any such bank to be raised to the level of a Reserve Bank it would, however, be necessary for the State economy to be further developed and integrated, for the banking institutions in the State to be more modernised and well-knit, and for the State Government to place its financial transactions more exclusively at the disposal of the Bank than is at present the case. At the best of times, however, so long as Hyderabad continues to be a part of Indian economy in respect of prices, investment and employment it is idle to design a Reserve Bank for the State.

By no stretch of liberal construction can the book interest or edify the layman. The students of banking and finance will, however, find in the book much interesting and helpful material

D. G. K.

Gandhiji On Rural Reconsruction

RACHANATMAK KARYAKRAMA— By M. K. Gandhi. Published by the Navjivan Prakashan Mandir, Ahmedabad. Price Rs. 0-6-9. (1946).

This is the fourth edition of Mahatmaji's work (first edition, 1941) on the programme of the Reconstruction of India. It is based on 'ahimsa' and 'satya' and is divided into eighteen sections comprising communal unity, khadi, homecrafts, education, medical aid, place of students in our social economy, etc. Gandhiji's views are by now well-known and of worldwide repute. They are couched in his characteristic style—easy, lucid, terse and always to the point.

India & Indonesia

"IMPERIALISMS IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA." By Prof. D. S. Nag. Foreword by Dr. Rajendra Prasad. pp. 48. Rs. 1-4 (Hamara Hindustan Publications, Bombay).

Indonesia, Malaya and Indo-China, India's neighbours have been groaning under the heels of Dutch, British and French imperialisms respectively. Much that these countries have suffered, has a family likeness with the exploitation, sufferings and vicissitudes of India. Shall India be content to leave these countries to their fate, or will it support the nationalist forces that are fighting to liberate their respective countries from imperialism? There can be only one answer. The political awakening in India, the experience gained in her fight for freedom, and her culture, ought to be placed at the service of her neighbours. The formation of a Pan-Asiatic Federation is the only solution. The book under review will serve to initiate that process. In order, however, that the help that India may give in this direction, may be effective. India should know the conditions prevailing in those countries better. The book under review (with maps) briefly but ably and lucidly furnishes that essential background. No one should miss reading this book.

"GAON CHALO" (Back to Villages), pp. 16, As. 2. (Bharat Farm, Ltd., Daryaganj, Delhi).

Balvir Singh, the author of this pamphlet ,pleads for every member of Congress to become its efficient working member and to take up the constructive programme in reference to villages

N. H. P.

BBC Year Book For 1946

The BBC Year Book for 1946, gives a complete record of the past year's broadcasting, and also looks into the future. It covers every phase of broadcasting activity in all Services of the BBC.

Eight leading articles give views and inside information on many topics of current interest. The historical section carries a broadcasting history of 1945, the work of each programme department and every section of the European and Overseas Services being described. The booklet concludes with the reference section, including the BBC balance sheet and revenue account.

There are forty pages of photographs running chronologically throughout the book, and these alone give a dramatic view of the year.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Did you notice the horizon during the last few evenings in Bombay? How beautiful was the twilight? These pre-monsoon effects were indeed lovely—what beautiful hues and colours, and what cooling atmosphere they produced! After a very hot perspiring day, these were welcome.... And now everyone is looking forward to the showers of rain: Then will all feel comforted, joyous, happy.

Whenever monsoon comes I begin to think where our million brothren who sleep on the foot paths of Bombay must be hiding themselves? We may not be able to imagine, but those who know their difficulties also know how to redress them. We think all is well with the world because we get enough of grain to eat, and we have a big roof for our protection: But have you ever given a moment's thought to our poor brethren's food and dwelling problems?

* * *

There was a reference to pre-primary education by "Leela" in the Woman's Page of this periodical a fortnight back. Yes, it is high time the Government gave due consideration to this important need of our country. It is heartening to know that Shrimati Taraben Modak of the Nutan Bal Shikshan Sangh and Shri Shewak Bhojraj of the Balkan-ji-Bari are putting their heads together to frame a scheme for the benefit of the boys and girls of the pre-primary age in and outside their schools.

Then, there was a reference to educational concerts by Mrs. R. S. Talkar in the "Chronicle" of May 30. She wants to establish a Children's Entertainment Institute, because she thinks that "children's entertainment is as important as children's education." Well, we have been harping this on the peoples minds for a number of years, and we wish Mrs. Talkar took enough interest to find out and know what the Balkan-ji-Bari had been doing in this direction for so long. We on one part feel that our efforts have now begun to bear fruits.

* *

Dada had the 'honour' to be invited to a Concert by certain mofussil institution at a local theatre. Generally he does not attend such functions, but somehow he dragged himself to thisone. On arriving at the theatre, he was directed for his seat from one place to another, from the first to the top floor, and there to find an accommodation for himself in the last row—which also was filled—and he had to return disappointed.

On the invitation there was a mention of the Row and the Seat numbers, but they were not marked. A good lesson this to teach us that we should arrange and manage our functions in a better manner. With that view, when he drew the attention of the organiser to the misfortune he had experienced, he was replied that those at the gates must not be knowing him. But how does that matter? Anyway, Dada was happy too that one of his ambitions of passing "unknown, unsung and unhonoured" was being realised.

*

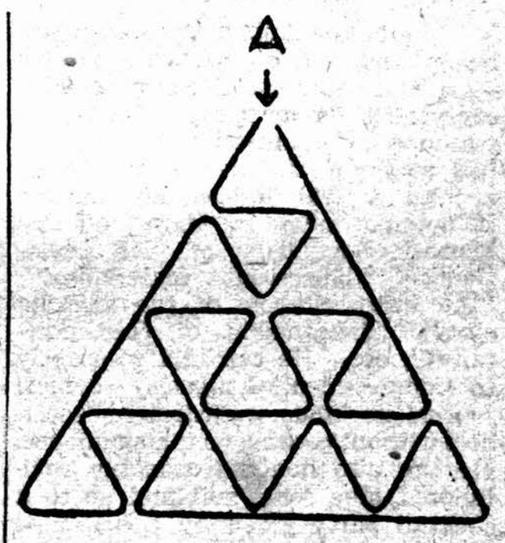
It was a pleasure to attend the youths' camp at Borivli, where boys and girls very kindly entertained Dada to a lively Camp-Fire programme. Dada also gave them a few anecdotes and a talk on how they could remain happy and retain their happiness.

During the last week-end, Dada visited Badlapur, a "hill-station" 850 feet above the sea-level. It had charming surroundings—with a river flowing right in the midst, and shades of huge thick-leaved trees, the place give a nymph-like appearance.

* *

All boys and girls can join the great Brotherhood of Balkan-ji-Bari —The All-India Children's Associa-

Peacock in the beautiful "frock" (Drawn by Brother T Shanmogam—15 years)



In the figure, published last Sunday, "round" the triangles, start at the point "A" in the picture, and follow the track shown. The corners have been rounded off to make this clear.

tion. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing nine pies stamps for postage.

Dada will be pleased to receive letters from you as well as short stories, tricks, games, drawings and photographs for publication in this "Corner." And if you think he can be of any service to you, write to him your desire, and be sure he will try his best to prove useful Thanks!

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

"Oh, my deah, do you think this shade of my red sari is correct for Palme Dutt's lecture?"

"It will do, Fifi. But your hair-do is all wrong for a Communist meeting. Don't you know the parting should he on the left—and without any deviation?"

Go to the A.I.C.C. meeting or first night of an Uday Shankar show, a Menaka recital or reception to Jaiprakash Narain, opening of the Art Exhibition or Gandhiji's prayer meeting, Red Cross Ball at the Taj or a National Theatre show in aid of I.N.A., a Carmen Miranda picture at the Metro or a People's Theatre play in Parel, Three Arts Circle or Progressive Group, Verrier Elwin's lecture at the Silverfish or Cricket Club tea dance, you are sure to find the same sharkskin suits and the same gold-border saris OCCUPYING THE FRONT SEATS.

They were there also at Rajni Palme Dutt's lecture at Sunderbai Hall last week to listen to the British Communist leader pronounce the doom of the social and economic order which they so glaringly represent. They had paid five rupees per seat to be able to exhibit themselves and their clothes in this gathering of Reds, near-Reds and pseudo-Reds, and to enjoy the "thrilling" spectacle of so unusual a 'performer' as a real, live Communist. "But he looks so sweet, my deah, in his light blue shirt. And I am quite sure he didn't have a bomb in his pocket like those bearded Bolshies of olden days." A good time was had by all.... "and then we went on to the Taj for cocktails and Pepita."

This Man Palme Dutt

I like Palme Dutt both as a human being and as a political speaker —without necessarily agreeing with everything he may say. He is too seasoned a Communist to be a fanatic like some of the new converts; he is also a real intellectual and so he doesn't have to show off his Marxist vocabulary of "left deviation", "dialectical materialism", "the historical role of the working class", "dictatorship of the proletariat", etc. He can talk pleasantly to Congressmen, Leaguers, cynical journalists and sophisticated socialites without causing or taking offence. He can also don a reasonably well-tailored blue serge suit and go to a cocktail party given by the Princes Chamber without compromising his stand against feudalism and autocracy, and without fearing what Peesee might say if he heard that he had taken a glass of champagne....

As a public speaker, Dutt has the advantage of a good stage presence. Tall, lean, gaunt, a deeply-lined hatchet face, a voice that is perfectly in control and can cover the whole range from a stage whisper to passionate peroration; and, above all, a sharp, incisive mind trained for analysis and lucid exposition.

He has a sense of humour, too, not very pronounced but sufficiently developed to save his speech from that unrelieved sledgehammer-hitting seriousness which characterizes the speeches of most Indian Communists. He began with a remark at his own expense by hoping they wouldn't ask for their money back after listening to him, scored several neat bull's-eyes against imperialist policy in India (e.g., when he drew attention to the fact that while the C-in-C could find sufficient number of qualified Indian officers for the purpose of war, he couldn't find an equal number for the purpose of peace); and he brought the house down when he read out the news item from London reporting Professor Ranga's anti-Soviet remarks and then describing how he had met and shaken hands with Princess Elizabeth!

The Why And The What Of World Affairs

As for the content of his speech these are some of the important points he made, which I reproduce from my own notes because I find this speech has hardly been reported by the press:—

ORIGIN OF WORLD WAR TWO: "....because imperialists and capitalists, in their hatred of the USSR, Socialism and Communism, built up Fascism as their weapon, financed and fostered it... supplied the means of war to Germany and Japan to spread over Europe and Asia.... finally they couldn't master the monster they had created."

BRITISH IMPERIAL STRATEGY AND INDIA: "Look at the map. The British empire, weakened by the consequences of war, virtually driven out of China by USA, is now concentrating on two regions of the world—Middle East and the South-East Asia. Between these two, India is in the position of a decisive military centre. Recent events in Egypt, Burma, Palestine and India provide a clue to British imperial strategy. The British imperialists are now endeavouring to find a new basis of settlement to protect their economic and strategic position".... "Look not merely at the constitutional but military aspect of the Cabinet Mission proposals.... Beware of the anti-Soviet propaganda and probe into its sources. The monopoly of news in India is virtually in the hands of a semi-official British-controlled agency which is never tired of spreading lies and slanders about the Soviets .... India must be on guard against being made a pawn of British imperialism in Asia".

Rajani Palme Dutt

Does, he read the People's War— Or Age?

CABINET MISSION: "Why did it come to India? Has there been a change of heart? NO. Imperialism never voluntarily relinquishes power. In Burma, Malaya, etc. they are even now trying to rebuild the imperialist colonial system.... The events of 1942, though motivated by a spirit of sincerity and sacrifice, did not have any effect on British policy. They only made the iron front of Amery and Co. Stronger. The real cause is the new unity and defiant spirit evidenced in Calcutta in November of last year and in Bombay in February during the naval ratings strike. Then imperialism understood the signs of warning. So they hastened to send this Mission to play their LAST CARD".

BRITISH PROPOSALS: "They are really an Award enforced by a ruling power, which seeks to perpetuate communal divisions between Hindus and Muslims. The Princes, those darlings of British rule, are well looked after. They are the only ones to whom freedom is granted... These relics of old feudal despotism would have been swept off long ago if not kept alive and intact by British power."

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE? "We should support the points raised by the Congress in the Working Committee resolution on this subject and press for the amendment of the proposals along these lines. But we should add to them, too, a demand for the immediate declaration of Indian independence, as demanded by all the Indian parties. The Constituent Assembly should be based on adult suffrage. Princes must go and democracy established in the states. There should be no military commitments." "A positive decision would be to utilize whatever possibilities are opened by the Award and to utilize its machinery to advanced towards full freedom and economic betterment of the common people."

Fifth Column Phobia

I was amused when Palme Dutt referred to Jaiprakash Narain's recent speech and declared that it was good to talk of uncompromising struggle against imperialism but that J.P. "instead of uniting the people for this struggle had weakened the roots by describing the Muslim League as Fifth Column of imperialism.... we may find the Muslim League undesirable but we can't fail to see that millions are behind the Muslim League".

Let's have this out with you, Comrade Dutt. Greatly as I deplore the bitter attacks made by Jaiprakash against the Communists, I must record that it was the Indian Communists who started this Fifth Column mongering in 1942 when they described proved patriots and anti-imperialist heroes as 'Fifth Columnists of Fascism' and traitors. Then these people were in jail and if now they are answering back it may be regrettable but it is only human. If to call the League "Fifth Column of imperialism" is to strike at the roots of unity, what would you say about labelling Bose and Jaiprakash as Fifth Columnists? Wasn't that striking at the roots of unity, too? Or is there one Marxist law for the Communists and another for Congress Socialists? Or haven't events proved that there are at least twice as many millions behind the memory of Bose and the personality of J.P. as behind Mr. Jinnah?

And, again, does Comrade Dutt believe (or has been made to believe) that an organization becomes desirable simply by the fact of millions being behind it? Weren't there millions of Germans behind Hitler and the Nazis? And didn't the separatist demands of Sudeten Germans also have as their excuse and ultimate basis the same principle of self-determination which is supposed to give a halo of Marxist respectability to the theocratic conception of Pakistan?

But perhaps such questions would embarrass Comrade Dutt, for I know that he does not share the fervent ardour of his Indian Comrades for League and Pakistan—though one does notice recently a slight cooling off of the Pakistan passion in the pages of *People's Age?* And thereby hangs a tale...

Et Tu, Comrade!

Our Indian Communist friends recently had occasion to mutter "Et tu, Comrade!" when they read an article on "India and Pakistan" by no less a Communist than Rajani Palme Dutt and in no less a Marxist publication than *Labour Monthly*. For this article was markedly at variance with the "party line" with regard to League and Pakistan. Coming as it did from such unimpeachable sources, no wonder it shook the faith of pucca partyliners. (After all R. P. Dutt couldn't be dismissed as a middleclass muddle-headed Nationalist Muslim!) I have reason to believe that this article caused quite a severe headache to the party leaders and that literary aspirin is still being administered in the form of party circulars on the subject. Indeed, the difference in Dutt's approach and that of the Indian Comrades came out rather unconsciously even in the meeting that he addressed in the Sunderbai Hall. While Joshi, in his startlingly brief introduction, welcomed his British Comrade on behalf of India's "MULTI-NATIONAL working class," Dutt in his very opening remarks referred to India as "A NATION that is rising to its feet and which will surely solve ITS problems..." Never has the alternative choice between singular and plural been so significant.

Anyway, Dutt's article (which one doesn't have to take as gospel to recognize its importance) is a most thought-provoking contribution to the discussion of the Pakistan problem and deserves to be studied by all who are interested in the subject. This is his summing up of the Muslim League position:

> "Muslim League is not a national movement of certain nationalities occupying certain parts of India. It is a communal organization organizing Muslims as Muslims in all parts of India just as Hindu Sabha organizes Hindus as Hindus. The Pakistan movement is a movement of the Muslim League for the constitution of a Muslim State with the determining factor as religion and not nationality"..... "It is doubtful if it is correct to speak of *Muslim nationalities* any more than it would be to speak of Spain, Italy, France and Austria as *Catholic nationalities.*"

He is wrong, of course. His thesis is based on outdated data. It seems that for his information about India he has been reading the old files of *The National Front* instead of *The People's War* or *The People's Age!*

Margaret Bourke-White

She has looked into the eyes of Greatness

She Has Looked Into The Eyes Of Greatness

The woman who has met and talked to and photographed more great ones of the world then any other photographer or journalist is now in India focussing the high-powered lenses of her cameras on the leaders as well as the common people, the bejewelled princes as well as the pavement-sleepers, the palaces as well as the slums and the mud huts, of this country. She is Margaret Bourke-White, ace roving photographer of Henry Luce's LIFE magazine. With her cameras she has covered war fronts, international conferences, glamorous weddings and historic funerals, photographed life in all its beauty and in all its grimness. Among the great ones of the world who have been her 'prey' are Stalin, Churchill, Roosevelt, the Pope, Marshal and Madame Chiang Kai-Shek, King George VI of England and King Farouk of Egypt, Halie Selassie of Abyssinia, besides such minor fry as Generals, Admirals, Ministers and leaders of thought in a dozen different countries.

During her three-month stay in India she has already added Mahatma Gandhi, Maulana Azad, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Jinnah, the Viceroy and others to her 'bag'. She told me how kind Gandhiji was while she was photographing him, though every time he greeted her with the remark, "Here she comes to torture me again", and suggested to her to give up her camera and take to the charkha. Margaret even spent one morning trying to master the intricate art of spinning but confesses that she was no good at learning it and broke the thread every now and then.

Her series of pictures on the New Delhi-Simla conference (she has learnt by cable) were featured in the last week's issue of LIFE. But she takes responsibility only for the pictures and not for the letter-press that desk men in New York might have juxtaposed with them. At the moment she is in South

(Continued on Page 18)

Patter - - - - - -

The Coward Man

By Asude

A Hero,—are you not? Cave-man, he-man, St. George, Lancelot, and the Admirable Crichton, rolled into one, bossing over the Female of the species. The Lord of Creation, that's you! The Simon Legree holding the whip-hand over the defenceless she-slave,—and the she-slave kissing the rod and worshipping you for the "rough stuff."

What I ask you is this: how long are you going to carry on this foolery, this consummate farce? I would not mind the fact that you are a coward. What gets my goat is the fact that you do not know it, and let the woman have it her own way. There is no greater tragedy in the world today that this self-hypnosis of a whole sex.

Sit down for a moment and go over the dossier for a while. Now try to see, if you can, whose is the hand that grips the lash. You are the bread-winner. You work for the hearth and the home, and hold the purse,—at least, so long as you are awake. The woman looks up to you for her frills and fripperies. You go to your club and your pub, and come back home wearing the tyrant's halo round your head and singing the "Queen of May."

And next morning, you hear all about it from the angry writing woman and gloat over your "he-manship". What a picture!

But The Woman Knows

She knows it,—in fact, she has been knowing it from her pinafore days that no man was ever born to boss over woman. That, for all the fee-faw-fum of the noisy husband, father, or son,—the man is just as much of a hero as a froward child or an angry dog. She knows it, but mark it, blind man,—*she never says it.*

For, it never pays. It is the biggest folly on earth to let the adversary know where his weakness lies. Let him swell all over the chest and arms so long as his eyes do not travel down to his clay feet. There is no Samson, there never was, who could keep the secret of his soul from his beloved Delilah.

What I say is this: Let the bachelors and widowers set the Ganges on fire, if they like, with copy-book pyrotechnics over the "Equality among the Sexes." Being rank outsiders, nobody minds their little fun. But the husbands! What do you think of the garden slug raising its proud head against the *mali* armed with the medicine-gun? You are that slug, my hero, and for the *mali*, read "woman."

The General knows how to handle the rifle like a private. The Engineer knows how to heave coal like a common stoker, when called upon to do so. A Doctor of Literature may be expected to take the infants' class, if necessary. He knows the alphabet. The office-boss knows how to handle the ledgers like the cashier.

Only YOU, the Senior partner of the firm, cry "Kamerad" if asked to mind the baby. *You know not a thing about babies.* Do you? Tell me now, do you? You think the hardest lot that could light upon a man is—"holding the baby", don't you? That is why you coined that phrase. But why can't you hold a baby?

For you, of course, are the animal who have to answer for the baby.

Not only that. The baby urge has been with you ever since you were a baby of fourteen yourself. Only you did not know it then as a baby urge, but that was what it was.

And from the age of fourteen, you looked upon woman as the sole target of your attack. You swore, you fumed, you threatened, all sorts of things in case the "target" did not respond. And the target smiled, knowing all about the urge all the time. It was, indeed, one baby crying for another.

Today, when the babies have arrived and you throw up your hands in despair, she smiles again, the smile of the victor. It is the smile of compassion, of superiority. It is the smile which every mother smiles at the helplessness of her baby. My dear old St. George, you are that baby, and the woman is the Mother, the woman you call your mother, wife, sister, or daughter.

And The Woman Knows!

But, as I said, she never tells. That is the deadliest part of the show-down. For true happiness does not consist in an expose of the enemy's defeat but in the consciousness of victory. And the clever wife is happy so long as the bluff lasts, as long as she can keep octogenarians letting off steam in correspondence columns over their magnificent lordhood.

The one thing she dreads is that you find it all out and call her bluff. She does not mind your noisy poltroonery in chasing hares with a pack of hounds or your bullying sapless, hapless office-clerks, so long as she knows that you continue to be her very own weak and helpless baby. She does not even mind your bullying her. Every child is doing it.

But threaten her once with "minding the baby", or finding the lost stud: tell her that she can go to Jericho or to her mother if she likes, you will manage your breakfast yourself. Give her notice that you will take charge of the washing from now, and watch her! But can you?

As from one man to another,—poor man,—the danger lies not in dance-halls and lake-side trysts. Nor in Senate-halls and aerodromes. The flirt and the flying woman are the least dangerous on God's earth. It is the loving, doting wives of the world that the worms have got to remember.

I mean YOU. And me, of course.

HER WEDDING NIGHT

(Continued From Page 2)

that period the body of that unfortunate man was discovered thirty miles away and he was released.

On another occasion a tourist had found his way into a crevasse madvertently and Aslam once again had to pay for his sins. His release was secured at the end of a month's privation at the cost of half his live-stock. The harrowing tale of misery and hardship caused to him by the misadventure of a third tourist still made his flesh creep. A shiver passed through his body and he said, "We live far away from their towns. We don't envy them their motor-cars, and their luxurious living; we never desire their gorgeous dresses. We are of the forest, the mountain stream and the wild beast. Yet they come even here to trouble us, to torture us and to blast our lives."

"Why do you fear? What will happen? We are not to blame", burst forth Akram, enraged for the interruption in his hymenial festivities.

"What will happen! My boy, you don't know what will happen. You are too young to know it. But you can understand. Two foreigners are missing. It is the white skin that matters. The whole brood of the police and the magistrates will be upon us overnight. We shall have to feed them and to serve them. They will beat us, tease us and trouble us. They will pluck my beard, drag my children by the legs and bastinado you. They will torture your mother and starve your blooming bride...."

"It can never be," raged Akram shaking his fists at the mention of his bride.

"If they stop even at that, I am blessed, my boy," continued the old man. "They will force me to pawn my live-stock they will take away my woollen blankets and consume our 'ghee.' Even then they may imprison me and have you sentenced. It is the white skin that matters. You are young my boy; you can't know these things. You can fight the wild beasts, but are too weak for beasts of prey in the human form." Pointing towards the elder men he said, "Let us go and report ourselves to the tourists."

At the English camp the Captain was still in rage, muttering low curses. The 'gujars' went, four of them, led by venerable Aslam and humbled themselves before those of the white skin. Aslam placed his turban the proud headman's turban, at the Captain's feet. "It is our misfortune," he sobbed, "that you have come to harm. But Saheb, by the God Almighty and the holy Prophet, we are innocent. This news has struck my heart as an arrow. Tell us how we can serve you."

"What a spineless lot"! said Roger. "How detestably boorish they look!" whispered Emily.

"Make a search" said the Captain sternly to Aslam.

"At your command, sir," said Aslam.

They went back to their huts, called all the male members and arming themselves with axes and burning pine-knots they left in diverse directions to look for Helen and Moper.

The rim of the moon was about to touch a snag on the western mountains. The forest trees cast long shadows to the east and occasionally the crowing of cocks was heard above the clamour of the mountain stream.

Mehtab, the beautiful occasion of the erstwhile festivities, was waiting in a painful vigil with joy stilled in her breast, and collyrium mocking her eyes and laughter hushed in the contracted muscles of her face and throat. "Did I not say", said an old woman, "that too much of merry-making engenders disaster?"

Mehtab only heaved a long drawn-out sigh and failed to understand why of all days it was on her wedding night that the foreigners managed to get lost in the mountains. This was the day in her life when she commanded and received immediate attention. On this day she was superior to every one else in her circle and to this day she was looking with eyes clouded with undefined dreams. In those dreams she could faintly perceive a world of her own, clean and beautiful, and herself the absolute and unquestioned sovereign of the same. Yes, this was her wedding night....! Yet how far away from her dream!

The light of the pine-knots which led Akram away set that world ablaze and smoked the dream away from her eyes, her mind and her being. Minutes never crawled so slowly as today. One can well imagine her feelings were she to know that the whim of a person of her own sex, no better than herself, lying asleep intoxicated with wine in a rest house two thousand feet below, was responsible for stilling her throbbing breast, cooling down her fluttering pulse and scaring away her well deserved rest and sleep.

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

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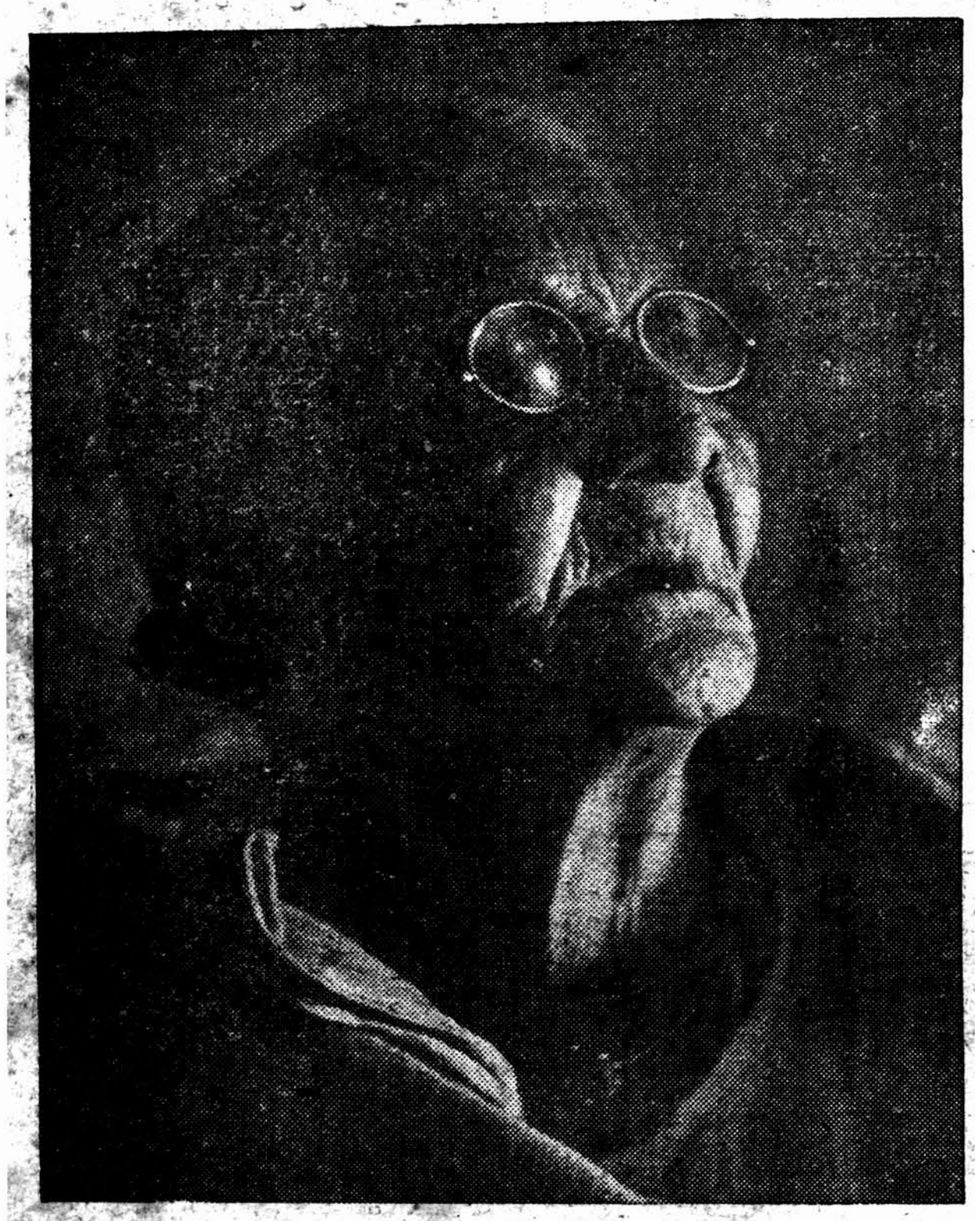
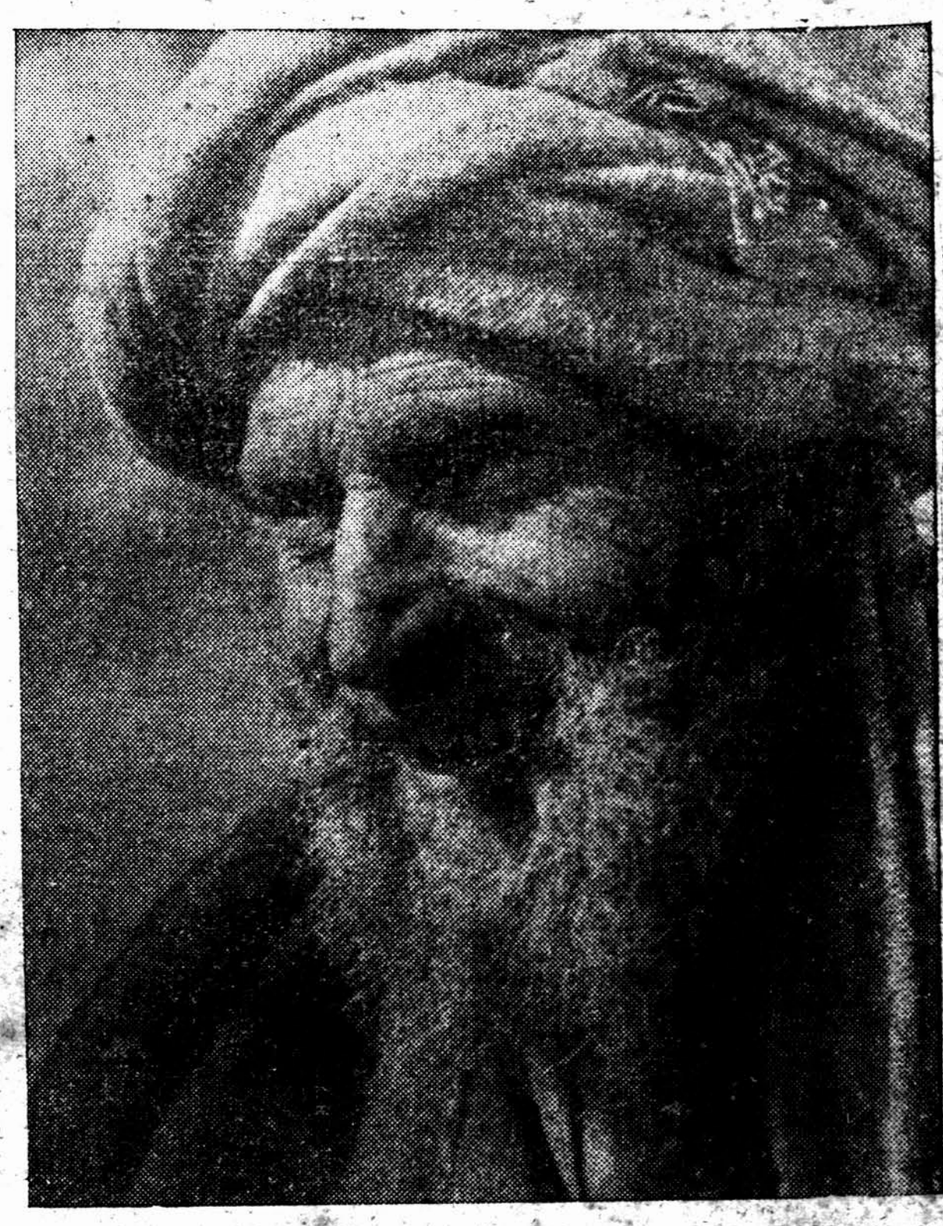


M. G. Dudhia.



—I.P.F.

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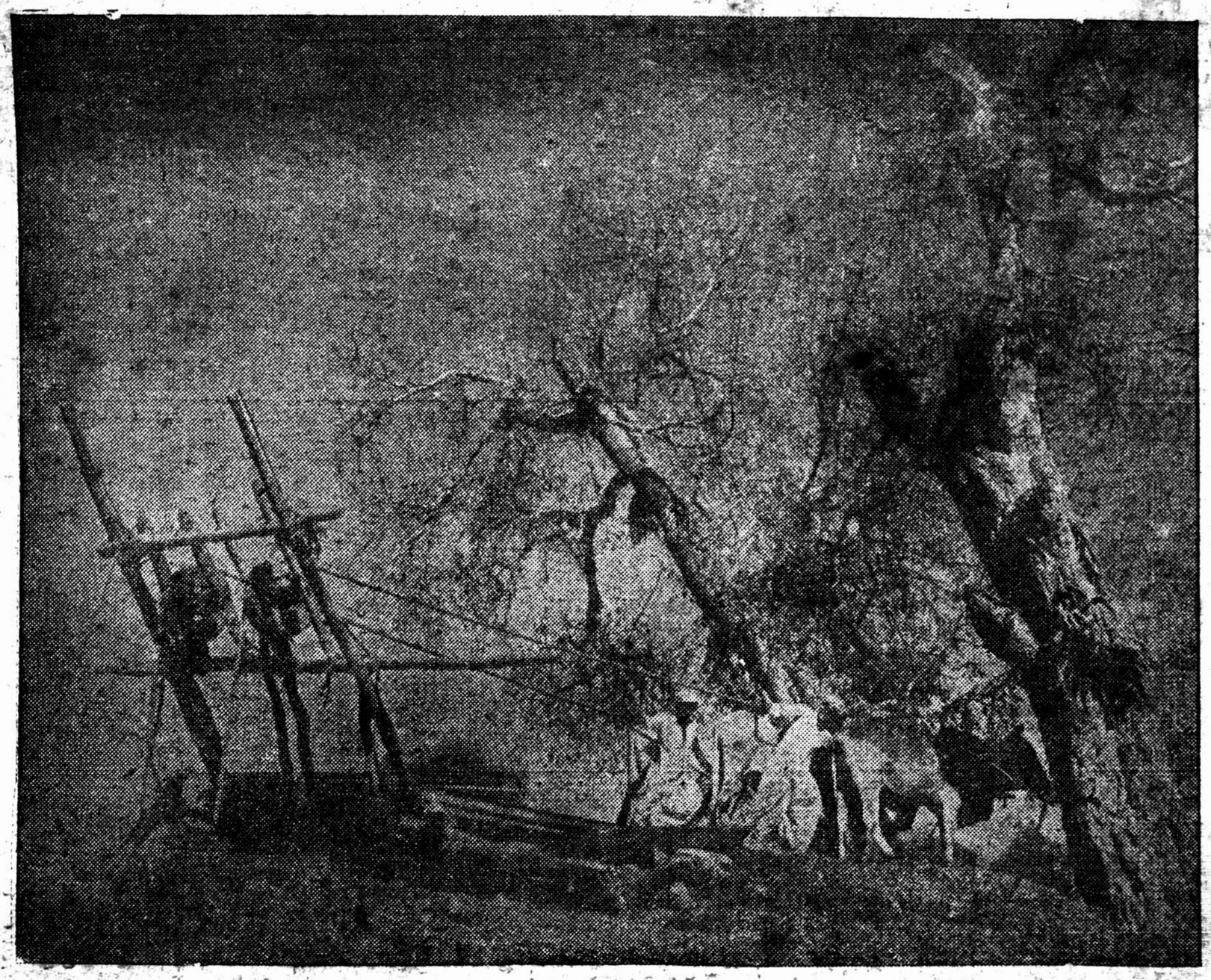
Thirsty Land



—*Chimmanlal Trivedi.*

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